PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,558—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12th Aug.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA	6936
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,935	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitt	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	6,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,616	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 14th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 486. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3508	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3508	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS; SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12 0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6 0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do, do,	5 0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE,
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	14th Aug.
REICHTAG	2085	Ihle	28th "
* BUNDESRATH	2088	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	25th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0 27 0
Fittings "	30-0 33 0
Double Collars "	3 0 3 12

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available, Reference charge one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

4 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905, OF Rs. 35 LAKHS.

A FULL NOTICE will follow from the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta whereby 4 per cent Debenture Loan, 1905, tenders are invited for a Loan of Rs. 35 LAKHS upon Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum and repayable in 30 years.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 21st instant. Full particulars will be published in a later issue.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer ISCHIA from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on 6th Instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All claims for damage &c. to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer, on the 17th instant and otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO.
Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. AUSTRALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed at the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are required for carrying out EARTHWORK and MASONRY WORK on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway extending from Koorla to Mazgaon, and from Mahim to Matunga.

For information as to quantities, &c., apply to the RESIDENT ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Bombay Harbour Branch, G. I. P. Railway, "Times of India Office."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1905.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1905, at 6 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Docks Superintendent-in-Charge of the management, under the Trustees' orders, of the Port Trust docks at Bombay.

Commencing salary Rs. 900 per mensem (subject to deduction of 8 1/3 per cent. to be paid to the Trustees' Provident Fund) with Rs. 50 Conveyance allowance and Free Quarters.

The person selected will be required to join as soon as possible after Appointment.

First class passage to Bombay will be paid by the Board.

Applications should state age and should be forwarded with Copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust,

By Order,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard, Road, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonne's, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-6 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree : Rs. 1-4-6 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

COUPLE desire GOOD BOARD and ROOM with European family. Eurasians and families with dogs need not answer. Apply Box No. 30672 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 2	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr R Greeven I C S Barrister-at-Law Legal Remembrancer to Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India with effect from the 26th July.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C A Barron of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

Lieut Col G B Cranstoun A cantonment magte is granted an extension of leave out of India up to the 25th Nov.

The services of Lieut A B Merriman 127th Baluch Light Inf are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

The Rev T M M Griffith a senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 4th Sept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Warden offg Asst to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal Dist and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 19th June.

Capt J K Condon an offg Asst at Amreli to the Resident at Baroda is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal Dist and Commandant of the Wagher Corps vice Mr A Warden and until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr S Roberts as acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr C B Lacey.

Major A D A G Bannerman C I E an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd Aug.

Major R P Bertielot an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar.

Major C H Pritchard a Political Agent of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days with effect from the 1st Aug combined with furlough for six months and twenty one days.

Capt C E Luard Supt Imperial Gazetteer Central India is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal in addition to his own duties.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept are:—

With effect from the 10th of July 1905 Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class II instead of in class I and Mr F J Atkinson to revert to class III of Accountants-General Mr H G H Keene to revert to class I and Mr W D F Cowley to revert to class II.

With effect from the 24th of July 1905 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr K B Wagle Messrs G C Ray and M A N A Rydery to officiate in class II and Mr O J Sykes to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Services of Mr J A Robertson now at present on special duty under the Dept of Commerce and Industry are replaced at the disposal of the finance Dept.

Mr D Shearme of the Indian Civil Service to be Asst Director of Statistics with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain William Frederick Travers O'Corner, C.I.E. Royal Garrison Artillery, is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the 18th June.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army:—

Lieuts Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 4th Battalion, Worcestshire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Galoucestershire Regt, offig Double Company Officer, 22nd Punjabis.—7th July Harry Thomas Hopkin Harris, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Gloucestshire Regt offig Double Company Officer 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles—11th July John Arthur Claude Kreyer 1st Battalion West India Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Royal Lcoin Double Company Officer 112th Infantry—6th July.

Second-Lieuts Sydney Mitford Hope Ballie 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regt; Double Company Officer 5th Punjabis—11th July Montagu Chenevix Baldwin 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regt offig Double Company Officer 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regt.—9th July and Alistair Dudley Gunn 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Devondshir Regt Double Company Officer 110th Mahratta Light Infantry—11th July.

Second-Lieut Ballie is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army with effect from the 11th July.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vedra, 2622 tons, Captain H Tucker, will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T L Molony, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain A Knudsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer H Hessinmuller, 1929 tons, Captain E Vorsatz, will sail to-day for Portsaid with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain O M Milberg, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok 18th July, with a cargo of timber.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool 8th July, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Bamber, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Boudr Mcarthur.....R I Marine
Warora.....2633.....Jordem.....M M & Co

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge.....R I M
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton.....R I Marine
R I M S Cannieg Comdr Marshall.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Lieut Comdr A B Barker.....Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2501	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Dwarka	729	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lea			M M & Co
Uriana	383	Butler			M M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			K N & Co
Shemi	2157	Henie			B & P S N Co
Nasseri	613	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Ongedo	348	Bill	Zangibar	11-8	M M and Co
Okara	3163	Anderson			M M & Co
Birkhall	2733	Jones			W & A G & Co
Loch Tay	3115	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nadir	2041	Gracie	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ula	2923	Livingstone			M M & Co
Haidari	1592	De Lorne			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Firoozi	908	Watson	Straits	4-8	B & R S N Co
Poigate	2307	Cheshire			K Nixon & Co
Simla	3845	Goldsmith	China		20-8 P & O Co
Dagfred	659		Milberg		F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Neemi	2870	Sullen	Kot'l	7-8	M & Co
B	Cline Harold	2795	Mackenzie	Pool	26-8	F Moll
C&R	Aston Hall	2327	Maffee	Manchester	12-8	K N & Co
F	Kt of the Garter	1294	Billett	Liverpool	22-8	K N & Co
F	Warora	2633	Jones	Stream	7-8	M M & Co
H	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Mauritius	10-8	B P S N Co
K	Sultan	1731	Burmeister	Zanzibar	14-8	A Stra dos
L	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	20-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	Clan MacArthur	2551	Peel	Kobe	19-8	E Tajbhoy
O	Whitby	18 2	Bouwick	Leith	14-8	K Nixon
Q	Nerbudd	160	Manley	Zanzibar	17-8	M M & Co

P. D. H. W.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	M Goa	2-8	Shp I & Co
Mahanadi	747	Hoosein	Karachi	12-8	Shpnd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Peninsular	6919	Palmer			P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nubia	3341	Tillard	China	8-8	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3041	Lonisi	Genoa	15-8	Orient
2	Australia	2292	Tait	W & A Graham & Co
4	Lichia	3764	Collicio	China	17-8	Fr Greco
5	Clan MacNeil	2551	Beer	Genoa	12-8	F Muir & Co
6	Madagascar	1792	Roulton		13-8	J M & Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Andrews	China	18-8	P & O & Co
8	Vindobona	2934	Cabot	Infanit	8-8	A L S N Co
10&11	Heimburg	2617	Ziegen Meyer	Kobe	12-8	Glade & Co
12	Persia	4198	Hauxhton	London	19-8	P & O Co
14	Kasperthala	721	Cuthbert	Hasreh	11-8	M M & Co
15	Madura	1273	Bomber	Persian Gulf	7-8	M M & Co
16	Linga	946	Hickford	Kobe	11-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, July 8
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Akbar s	Baldwin	Berbera
	Madura s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Hydra s	Knudsen	Bangkok, &c
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer H Hessinmuller, Vorsatz, for Port Said.
" Vedra, Tucker, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
" Vindobona, for Calcutta.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—400 cwt coriandersced and 150 cwt dillseed Bauer and Krause 1500 cwt oil cakes E D Sassoon and Co: 2562 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co: 40 cw mustardseed and 540 cwt fenugreek Volkart Bros.

Australia s—2000 cwt oil cakes S Bhimjee; 600 bags defaled copper coins Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2000 cwt mussoor E D Sassoon and Co: 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 3400 cwt mussoor and 100 cwt cotton-seed Ralli Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Whitby s—2083 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—1250 cwt wheat flour The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros: 104 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Australia s—27000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—2000 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—100 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co: 20 cwt cow horns M Somjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—150 bales cotton fly C Ramodhur: 150 bales hemp The Bombay General Trading Co: 2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldinus s—150 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co: 300 cotton Walter Parri and Co: 100 tons oildrun C Boggiano and Co: 2001 cwt li seed and 1001 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co: 1000 cwt mustardseed 1501 cwt rapeseed and 8005 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 100 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co: 2000 cwt mowrasseed and 3000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co 1000 cwt linseed J Pachiri 1959 cwt linseed J A Beghie and Co: 325 bales cotton Ralli Bros 3000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Macneils—2003 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co, 7050 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—11 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co: 300 bales cotton Seth and Co: 1124 cwt wheat 102 cwt kurdeesseed 300 cwt rapeseed 249 cwt barley and 250 cwt mowrasseed J A Beghie and Co: 10 bags rice G Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—825 bales twist David Sassoon and Co: 159 bales twist J David 50 bales twist Sorabji Dossabhoy and Co.

Nubia s—38 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co: 71 chests opium F E Noorbhoy and Co: 7 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co: 72 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co: 9 chests opium S Acloon and Co: 31 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co: 26 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co: 33 chests opium Talati and Co: 3 boxes cow bazar P F Talati

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—85 bales twist Framji Sons and Co: 650 bales twist J David.

Nubia s—150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co: 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co: 15 chests opium Talati and Co: 33 chests opium C Bonomolio and Co: 32 chests opium E Noorbhoy and Co: 23 chests opium N J Abraham: 38 chests opium Talati and Co: 31 chests opium R S N Talati and Co: 42 chests opium David Sassoon and Co: 31 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co: 34 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co: 36 1-2 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 8 1905.

1. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands to-day Tuesday the 8th instant from 7 a.m.

2. Recruits drill will be held to-day Tuesday the 8th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

M. DERCLEDE has been expressing himself with his usual picturesqueness about the Anglo-French understanding. The "Echo de Paris" (reported by the "Times") represents him as speaking thus:—"For my part I maintain that there should be no firing of pistol shots at England. It is cannon that should be discharged either with her or against her. I would never use her as a target for a toy pistol. I also consider that 'la perfide Albion' has acted with perfect loyality during recent events. To those who ask what advantage an English alliance has ever brought to England's allies, I would recall a painful memory which gives a convincing answer. England was the heart and soul of the coalition which overthrew the great empire of the great Napoleon, and from that alliance Prussia secured not only the re-establishment of her ancient boundaries but an addition of two provinces. Besides, it is an easy matter to realise the policy pursued by England . . . namely to oppose every excessive preponderance in Europe."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 5.

SILVER—
Spot in New York..... 59 1/8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
New York Demand..... 4·86 2-1 = + 1-1
Amount with drawa from the Bank of England about £ 150,000 for S. America.
Coffee in New York, 8 5 8

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 A S sellers steady
Receipts at U S Ports..... 9,000 bales
Do last year..... 500 do
Exports to Great Britain..... 10,000 do
Do, do Continent..... 10,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot..... 10·75 + 5
Futures, month of Dec..... 10·68 s. unchanged
Do do, March..... 10 82 — 4 b
a Tended to decline owing to official weather reports considered favorable,
b Declined owing to liquidation

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot..... 10 7-16
Futures, month of Sept..... 10·19
Do, do, Dec..... 10·5 — 1
Tone at close..... quiet — 1

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 5th August 1905:—

Cotton	2,844 bales.
Wheat	10,431 cwts.
Linseed	6,687 do
Rape, Eal and Mustard	850 do
Gingellyseed	2 1 do
Poppyseed	1,127 do
Groundnuts	249 do
Castorseed	3,146 do
Rice	27,416 do
Myrabollams	233 do
Cottonseed	6 314 do
Mowrasseed	2,514 do
Gram	1,690 do
Jowar	4,356 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 1-2
Marchs 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Drys Sight 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, quiet.
Cash ... ... 100'0
1st Settlement 1st September 99'15
Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready ... ... buyers ...	7	5	0
Forward Sept.	7	9	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet, nothing doing.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	10	0
Forward Sept, ...	7	12	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	31	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet, nothing doing.

Howree Khandeish	40	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	8	0
25 per cent ,, ...	36	12	0
50 per cent ,, ...	36	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	13	6
Sept.-Oct.	4	14	0
White Pissi 55 per cent	4	12	6

COTTON.—The market is quiet with only a small enquiry for spot from mills and shippers. Some few transactions are reported in new crops, speculators buying to cover former sales. In the Sutta bazaar quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January Fs. 199/200.
Broach M. G. Good March Rs. 256/257.

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co., writing from London on July 14th 21st, the following account of the produce market:—

Annatto Seed.—Market remains firm but quiet. One or two parcels are offering in Competitors' hands. We have buyers at 61-2d for good Madras seed ordinary quality at 6d per lb.

Beeswax.—In sales 50 p ckages of East Indian offered but were taken out. Bombay yellow wax is worth £5-10 to £5 Calcutta yellow wax £5-10 to £5-5, Calcutta white wax quoted at £7-7-6 to £7-10 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—At the 7th series of sales held this week the small supply of 517 packages of all descriptions was offered comprising 60 packages of East Indian, of which only 25 were sold. Superfine natural stem chips and branch at 2 3-4d. Officinalis fair root at 5 1-2d. Owing to the smallness of the offerings little importance is attached to the result. The average unit limit is barely 1.1-16d. The next London sales take place on the 15 h of August.

Copra.—The market is firmer, Malabar buyers have been endeavouring to operate but sellers are shy. For October-November we have buyers at £19 c. i. f.

Ginger.—The market remains quite but steady. There was a good supply of 190 cases 835 bags, 93 baskets and 2 2 bundles of Cochin and Calicut offered, but the demand was very slow. 15 cases of A. s sold at 60, good B, s at 50. Rough Unassorted was bought in at 22. Cut ings sold at 17. Calicut rough mouldy sold at 15 6.

Hemp.—The market seems to be brightening up and holders are holding out for higher prices Jubbulpore towns are scarce, and in great demand. B ngal Sunn continues about the same price. Business has taken place at £21-5 spot for good No. 1 Bengal Sunn. In sales yesterday 89 bales of Jubbulpore were offered and 35 sold at £13-5 to £14. 250 bales Bengal Sunn were offered but bought in.

Sisal.—300 bales were offered of Indian but only 175 sold at prices ranging from £10-15 for common to £25-10 for good.

Dressed Aloes, are in small supply but quite sufficient for the present demand.

Isinglass.—The 7th auctions of this year were held this week, comprising 780 packages against 779 packages in June. The demand as we anticipated in our last report, was slow, and prices favoured buyers. Of 429 packages of Bombay only, 85 packages sold. Karachi leaf good heavy palish at 3-1 to 3-3, fair pale and reddish at 2-8 to 2 10, heavy brownish part rough at 2 5 to 2-7, heavy brownish part rough mixed dark at 2 3 dark thin red at 2, Tongue yellowish gelatinous at 2-10 reddish and, at 2-0, dark and at 1 11, long heavy reddish at 2-5 to 2 9, dark and at 1 9 to 2-2 small heavy at 2-2 thin open at 1-9. Pickings at 1-2 to 1 5. Tongue Penang character good heavy palish at 3 6 to 3-7, fair heavy reddish at 3 to 3 2. Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7, fair to good at 1-2 to 1-4 middling part small at 1 1d to 1 Bladder pipe fair at 2 to 2-2 dark at 1-6 to 1 7, tails fair to good 1 to 1-4 ordinary at 8 1d to 9d. The next auctions will take place on the 22nd of August.

Kapoc.—Practically nothing has been done in the market owing to scarcity of supplies. We can sell ordinary quality at 4 3-4d per lb. Early shipments will sell well.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is quiet but firm. On the spot we quote 8 1 2 d to 8 3 4d per ounce.

Mace.—The market remains quiet 44 cases offered but were taken out at 3d to 3 1-2d, 5 cases Penang offered also bought in.

Nutmegs.—The sales this week were very quiet. 9 cases Penang were offered but bought in, 80 s to 81 s at 1-2, and 93 s at 10d, also there were 3 boxes of Singapore sold 80 s defective at 9 1-2d.

Pepper.—Black. In this week's sales the market was slow but steady, 198 bags Singapore offered and bought in, also 400 bags Penang weight 4 lbs. 2 ounces Dust 5 57 per cent, at 5 1-8d, round 20 bags good Tellicherry at 6d. Wynaad—223 bags and 2 packets offered and sold, good heavy show at 5 5-8d to 5 3-4d with a few bags of fair quality at 5 1 2d, also good heavy small at 5 1-2d, 50 bags Rounced were bought in. Sellers of Tellicherry throughout the week have been asking 53-9 per cwt c. i. f. N. D. W. With buyers at 53-6. We understand business has been done at this price.

Whitepepper.—The auctions comprised 90 bags of good bold Singapore which were all bought in at 9 1-2d. The market remains very quiet, and on the spot there have been very few sales at 8 1-4d. For arrival July (September shipment there are sellers at 7 13-16d c. i. f. delivered weights London.

Rubber.—There are buyers of Fine hard Para on the spot at 5-4 1-4, but so far little business has been done. In to-day's sales 80 packages of Straits and Ceylon Para rubber were offered and mostly sold, fine pale biscuits realising 6-2 3-4 with dullish at 6, per lb. Scrap 4 1d to 5-3 per lb.

Tea.—The market remains very strong. In sales this week there were 22,100 packages offered, including 4'409 New Seasons and 2'200 from S. India. For common grades there was a very firm demand and for fine parcels a higher price of 1d to 1 1-2 d was realised. The best S. Indian averages were:—Travancore—Kaduwa Karnum Estate 7 d. Lockhar Estate 7 1-2d, Hope Estate 6d. S. Wynaad-Cherambad Estate 6 1-4d, Golesland Estate 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's Liverpool Friends writing on July 10th, report on the state of the cotton market as follows:—The principal interest this week was centred on the developments regarding the Agricultural Bureau, and on the question as to whether the last report was correct or not. Of course we have known already for some little while that there were irregularities somewhere, and have already written to our friends on the subject. The truth appears to be that the last report was quite correct and reliable, but that the report issued on the 2nd of June was too high as far as condition was concerned, and too low as regards reduction of acreage. In the meantime chief statistician trade of the Agricultural Bureau has handed in his resignation, Crop accounts remain very conflicting. On the one hand one learns that the temperature is not quite so high, and that beneficial rains are falling in places where needed. On the other hand one hears that worms are doing damage in South Texas, that here and there the plant is turning yellow, and not putting forth many blooms, that many fields have had to be abandoned in consequence of grass, and that drought is feared more and more, as the crop has no taproot. This morning we received cables stating that violent rainfalls in Mississippi and North Texas have done serious damage, beating down the plant. Taking it all round, we really cannot say that we consider the condition of the crop to be at all favourable. According to our investigations among our numerous correspondents in the south, they are almost unanimously of the opinion, that the Bureau report can in no case show a condition of above 80 percent and that only, if from now the 25th instant (the date up to which the Bureau is compiled), the news about the crop is favourable. Miss Giles estimates the condition at 76·7 per cent, and although we do not attach very much importance to her estimate the market in general does,—and it is only fair to remember that her estimates have usually very closely approximated those of the Bureau If her estimate of condition should prove to be correct, and taking into account a reduction of acreage of only 11·4 per cent, then, compared with last year, a crop of 10 375,000 bs would seem to be indicated. And as we have already ventured to say on several occasions, in our own opinion 11 millions will not suffice for the requirements of the world, in view of the gaps which exist everywhere in all the distributing centres, and in view of the immense contracts made by spinners and weavers everywhere. And we have some very good hints from some reliable quarters that the Bureau will show a condition lower than Miss Giles' report. Of course we must wait to see, whether this will prove true or not. Manchester at present is rather quiescent. As a matter of fact, it has not yet been able to accustom itself to the present level of prices. Perhaps the advance was somewhat too rapid, But a few days of steady markets will quickly accustom spinners and weavers to the prices now ruling. Bears contend that high prices stop consumption, and so they do in many instances. But we do not think they will do so in this case, as there are such enormous contracts to be filled for twelve and even eighteen months a head, and we do not think that even a penny further advance would have the effect of seriously curtailing it. To sum up more than 11 millions appear to us to be out of the question, and 11 millions only at all possible, if we have an entire absence of drought and early killing frosts during the critical period. With 11 millions will appear to us a fair price, with less than 11 millions, then, according to how much less, we expect higher perhaps considerably—perhaps immensely higher prices. Summa summarum: We would advise our friends not to be short this season.—It is highly dangerous,—but to remain on the Bull side: there are marvellous chances of a big advance. Before closing, we hope our friends will not mind our saying one or two words on the following subject: We have found in isolated cases, that friends of ours have somewhat misinterpreted our views, when we have telegraphed during the time we have been bull (i.e., since about 4d.) that we expected reactions. They have construed our telegrams to mean that we had turned Bears. Such, however, is not the case. By a reaction we mean merely a set-back of a few points, which reaction may be finished before the day is over. We would also like to point out that a few friends here and there have ascribed views which we have given them as coming from various friends in America as our own. But we beg to point out, that we must disclaim any responsibility for views which have now and then been against the market, when we gave the source from which they came.

THE HOUSES OF AN AGRICULTURIST.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Mr. Justice Aston was called on an appeal of Manekial Vorilal, against whom Maulal Umedram and two others had filed a suit in the Court of Mr. Karpurram, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Broach and obtained a money-decree for Rs. 1600 and odd. During the pendency of the suit, the plaintiffs obtained attachment before judgment on four houses, belonging to the defendant in Broach. The suit was decided in favour of the plaintiffs, but at the request of the defendant the amount of the decree was made payable by instalments. The attachment on the houses was made "pukka," and confirmed in the decreal, order. In execution of the decree, the plaintiffs had to apply for the sale of the four attached houses of the defendant. He raised the plea that he being an agriculturist, and these houses being houses of an agriculturist, they were exempt from attachment and sale. In the Court of the First Instance, Mr. Karpurram held that three, out of the four houses, were agriculturists' houses under Section 266 C, of the Civil Procedure Code, and were, therefore exempt from attachment or sale, but the fourth, a big "hawell," was not. Against this the defendant appealed to Mr. Gloster, District Judge of Broach, that the fourth house or "hawell" was also an agriculturist's house, and therefore exempt from sale. Mr. Gloster adjudged that none of the four houses could be called an agriculturist's house; they were, in fact, the town residences of the defendant, and were, in no sense the houses or material contemplated under the Section. Hence the present appeal. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant and the defendant. Mr. J. Baptista barrister-at-law, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddass appeared for the respondents and the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Russell said that under section 2 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act., which was subsequently extended by Government Notification to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, it was clear that the defendant was an agriculturist: but under that section the houses for which protection from attachment could be claimed must be the houses situated in places where the actual agricultural operations were carried on. In the present instance the lands cultivated by the defendant were at Atali nearly 10 or 12 miles from Broach but the houses in dispute were situated in Broach, it was not therefore, open to the defendant to claim the exemption under Section 266 C of the Civil Proceedure Code for the houses situated in Broach, which were as described by the District Judge, "town residences" of the defendant. The Appeal Court confirmed the decree of Mr. Gloster, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

DEALINGS IN PARTNERSHIP DENIED.

AT the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the suit brought by Hardwarimul Shivnandrai and others against Shivbux Motiram and another, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 3,093, with interest and costs as being the defendants' share in the loss over a transaction in 320 cases of oils they had jointly traded in. The second defendant denied the partnership, but admitted that his firm had acted as brokers to the plaintiffs. In the course of his judgment this lordship observed that the suggestion of the plaintiff and his witnesses having falsely added the second defendant's name was wholly irreconcilable with the belief which the Court entertained of their honesty. The loss was not so serious as to tempt the plaintiffs to such dangerous malpractices. The plaintiffs' books were trustworthy and if they had been freely placed for inspection at the disposal of the second defendant. In the witness-box the second defendant had made a far from impressive figure. When he was challenged to offer some explanation as to why the witnesses for the plaintiffs should have been speaking other than the truth, he stated that illwill was the cause in regard to one of them; this was a mere invention. He could not urge any objection against other witnesses. The plaintiffs had fully discharged the burden of proof which lay on them, and it was clearly established that the second defendant was a partner in the transaction. There must be a decree, therefore, declaring both the defendants partners in the transaction. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to take the partnership accounts. As to costs, there were certain issues about the state of accounts which had not been decided, the second defendant must pay all costs of this suit up to and including that day over and above such costs as would have been incurred by an uncontested suit for a partnership account, namely, the suit in which partnership was not contested. The e latter costs and further costs were reserved, with liberty to apply.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1905.

CONSERVATIVE REORGANISATION.

In view of a dissolution of Parliament, which cannot now be long postponed, the Unionist Party has begun to bestir itself in the constituencies. There are signs of a Radical reaction, and though they may be to some extent deceptive, there are many prominent Unionists who believe that the country will demand an entire change of Government, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his followers will have a spell of office, though probably a brief one. The impression is based not so much on the defeat of Government the other day—which after all was but a trivial and an accidental reverse—as upon the results of the bye-elections. These in the last three years have numbered something like fifty. In no less than twenty cases the Liberals have captured seats. In taking stock of these, the "Standard" makes due allowance for the disturbing effects of the Fiscal Controversy, the Education Act, Chinese Labour, Army Scandals and "all other oratorical weapons, legitimate and illegitimate, wielded by the Radical Party." The conclusion our contemporary arrives at is that the Conservative Party is undergoing a series of reverses because its machinery is rusty, out of date, and hopelessly inefficient. That is perhaps the true cause, rather than that the Party itself has suffered so much in popularity that the pendulum is swinging back naturally. Before a dissolution comes, there is ample time to repair the machinery, if not to create an entirely new machine. The electioneering agents have grown slack through want of necessity for work and the Party leaders have timely warning of the necessity for shaking up incompetent officials and giving them the choice between energy and resignation. Better far that resignation be insisted on, for once a man has become slack it is utterly impossible to renew his vigour. But if a reorganisation of the party machinery is not undertaken in earnest and with the least possible delay, disaster will follow disaster and the result will be a crushing defeat of the Conservative Party and a longer innings for the Radicals.

In the active business of electioneering it appears the Party expects no serious help from the Primrose League, the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, from the Tariff Reform League, or the Unionist Free Trade League. These are regarded as "propagandist bodies, which do excellent work, each from its own point of view," but that is all. The most prominent of them is the National Union, but its discussions are described by the Party organ as purely academical and its resolutions, however precise and definite, as having no binding force either on ministers, or private members, or on Parliamentary candidates. The Union is denied any recognised status, except as a more or less significant index of Conservative opinion and it has no means of giving effect to the views which it may adopt No more has any other of the Associations, however great their educational value may be. From what is known as the Central Office all mandates flow, and it is that which assumes responsibility for supervising and assisting the election work throughout the country, for keeping up the register, for suggesting candidates and for assisting in the conduct of an electoral campaign. Its primary function is supposed to be to get into and keep touch with every constituency in the country. In many of these, fortunately, no assistance from head-quarters is necessary, or even desired. In some the local candidate is so strong that a walk-over is a certainty. These very seldom give trouble to the party wire-pullers, but there are others in which the intelligent portion of the electorate are not the most active, and they, we are told, are apt to allow the management of their political business to remain in the hands of a small clique composed of the agent and his friends. In other cases the agents have grown old in harness and are clearly past work. Some are found to be indolent, while there is also "a certain number of them whose first object is to secure a rich candidate who will defray, without too close inquiry, the charges which they make for keeping the Party together and for winning a contested election." Numerous instances are given, though, of course, names are, in most cases, suppressed, in which tolerably safe seats have been lost through the indifference or inefficiency of agents and sometimes through the personal unpopularity of those individuals, who should of all men be tactful, courteous and urbane, with the capacity of conciliating all and offending none.

Having diagnosed the case, it is instructive to learn what treatment is proposed. Discovered faults of local organisations are to be remedied. The Central Office is not to rely implicitly on local agents. It is to establish direct relations with the electors. It is to make a more careful selection of candidates, so that a round man shall not hereafter be put into a square hole. In each constituency it is proposed that a Consultative Committee shall be formed of local Unionists to whom the Central Office may appeal for assistance. In this way it is believed that a body of expert and impartial persons would be set up with no paid appointments to angle for or to retain. Under the new arrangement, whenever a vacancy occurs, the Chief Agent of the Party at once summons the local Consultative Committee. They will tell him how the local agent has been doing his duty, what is the state of the register and what is the predominent view of the constituency on various topics of the day. If this is done too late, it is to be the duty of the Chief Agent and the Consultative Committee to take counsel as to the manner in which the local organisation may be most effectively reformed. Had this system been adopted long ago, it is believed that the results of the bye-elections would have been widely different. In several instances it was obvious that defeat was the outcome of the incompetence or apathy of the local agents. The "Standard" instances Carlisle, Brighton and Chichester, in support of this contention, and with regard to Chichester says that the organisation was all out of gear. But though there had been plenty of time to make preparations, to arrange meetings, and bring down canvassers, the Unionists had an uphill battle to fight. The more unfortunate result at East Finsbury was foreseen by persons with local knowledge. The late Mr. Richards was long known to be in failing health. It was absolutely certain that, if his life were prolonged, he would not be able to go through another contested election. Yet no preparation was made to provide for the succession, until he had died, and, even when the contest was at its height, the only prominent speaker who came down to assist the local candidate was one of the busiest King's Counsel, himself a candidate for Parliament. Within a short cab-drive were scores of members at Westminster, labouring with undelivered speeches, yet not one of them was prevailed upon to overcome his modesty and face the music of a crowd of Passive Resisters. This sort of mismanagement or absence of any sort of management is not to be permitted any further, and if the Unionists set to work in earnest and at once, if indeed they do not again return to power, they may at least reduce the Liberal majority to such small proportions that the life of the new Government will be neither long nor merry.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN. The report on the trade of Japan for last year, issued by the Foreign Office and prepared by Mr. G. Barclay, Secretary to the English Legation at Tokio, should serve as an object lesson to Western countries where in time of war the commercial balance is almost always overthrown, even though an invasion is not threatened. Thanks to a long period of cautious trading following on the economic crisis of 1899-1900, the trade of Japan was in a thoroughly healthy condition when the war broke out, and it has suffered comparatively little since, for not only has Japan been almost entirely in command of the neighbouring seas, thus protecting her foreign trade, but the crops last year were very abundant, the yield of rice and silk being higher than ever before. During the year both imports and exports reached a higher mark than in any previous year. At the same time the restriction of credit has hampered several industries, notably the silk manufacturers, for the home trade, though this is counterbalanced by the great prosperity of farming and silk manufacture for the foreign market. The policy of the Government in purchasing as much as possible in the country has kept about 70 per cent. of the cost of the war in circulation, and there are very many examples of struggling firms, which, by this policy, have been built up into successful concerns by the large demands on their capacity. The increase in taxation, however, is very heavy. This amounts to £7,500,000 for the current year, bringing the total increase from the commencement of the war to £14,000,000 or 81 per cent. of the total revenue from taxation. How far the country will be able to stand this strain it is difficult to say, but the ease with which the domestic loans have been taken up is very encouraging, especially when taken in conjunction with the enormous increase in banking returns. In the Bank of Japan the the deposits increased from £400,000 in 1903 to £1,268,000 in 1904, in the Tokio Associated Banks from £14,456,000 to £15,830,000 and in the Post Office Savings Bank for £3,191,000 to £3,891,000 or a total increase of £2,942,000. The monthly Customs Returns show that the increase in foreign trade amounted, by £8,566,159, to £70,493,783, of which £37,909,567 was import trade and £32,591,216 export. Of these the imports show a slight decline and the exports which, therefore, show much progress, were manufactured or partly manufactured goods, a very satisfactory indication of the development of native industries. It is of especial interest to us to consider that part of the year's trade which relates to the British Empire. This in 1904 was 24 per cent higher than in the previous year, its share to the customs being nearly 41 per cent. of the whole, an increase of more than 2 per cent, allowing for the increase in trade.

In 1903 India headed the list of the importers into Japan, but, having regard to the United Kingdom's position as the principal source of supply for ships, steam coal and textiles needed for army purposes, it is not surprising that in 1904 she had a much larger share of the trade than in ordinary years—in fact, Japan has taken from her 54 per cent more than in 1903—and so has again won back pride of place. The self-sufficiency of the Japanese, however, may be the cause of somewhat disconcerting independence before long. The demand caused by the war has had a very strengthening effect on the cotton industry. The prosperity of 1904 was so great that six establishments have set up 1,800 new power looms, an addition of nearly 50 per cent, and though fancy textiles may not be affected immediately, yet in the cheaper cottons and woollen goods British manufacturers will have to be prepared not only for a loss of the Japanese market, but for very keen competition in China. There has been practically no demand for these British goods except for two kinds required for special purpose, and the value of the trade, which a few years ago averaged £1,000,000 has now fallen to £35,000. In the same way, the United Kingdom is falling behind in the machinery trade. Although it still heads the list with £492,000 as compared with the £371,000 of the United States and the £115,000 of Germany for the past year, yet in 1901 the figures were respectively £659,000, £288,000 for America and £187,000 for Germany. The following year 1902 showed a big decline in all these, the figures for the United Kingdom by £335,000, but the subquent increases have not been in the old proportion. This is attributed to the more ready delivery in smaller machinery by both Germany and America and the greater facility given by the manufacturers to their agents in the making of contracts. The ratio of increase is in favour of America, as is the case with the trade of so many countries, and English merchants would do well, if they wish to retain their trade, to reform their methods and bring them more into line with those who are gradually overhauling them in the market.

THE IMPUDENCE OF IGNORANCE. "We hear," says the "Bengali," in an editorial paragraph "that a certain Raja who has built a palace of his own in Calcutta, and whose monogram, like that of so many other titled men bears a crown on the top, has received a hint from the Commissioner of his Division to alter his monogram by removing the crown from it. This is a species of petty persecution which is possible or even conceivable only in the Curzonian regime." The unauthorised use of a crown over a monogram merely causes amusement to those who estimate the arrogance at its proper value, but the attitude of the "Bengali" on the subject belongs to another category altogether. Before making comments of such a nature, our contemporary would do well to ascertain the elementary facts of the subject on which it decides to exercise its wild discourtesy. For the sake of the "Bengali" we would point out that the right to use a crown over a monogram can only be given by the Crown and its unauthorised use is as impertinent as if the writer of the paragraph in question decided to dub himself knight.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden on August 6, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Pekin, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

AN announcement may be expected before long upon the subject of the future local administration of Simla.

GENERAL BOOTH is contemplating a christianising campaign in Japan as the means of reaching the whole of Asia.

WHILE travelling to Chittagong Mr. Smith, manager of a firm in Calcutta, was found with his throat cut.

THE death is announced at Poona of Mr. Bain, of the Western Command office. The funeral took place yesterday with military honours.

A REDUCTION of the postage rate to and from Australia is announced with effect from the 15th of this month.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes that an inquiry shall be held into the circumstances of the Saran outrage case.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, declare a dividend amounting with bonus to 7 per cent. on the past year's working.

A STAFF for the construction of the Khyber Railway will be formed immediately with a view to the work being begun next month.

THE Japanese and Russian Envoys have been presented to each other, the meeting being marked by every sign of cordiality.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th July, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 212,791 mds. and Rs. 59,473 in the earnings.

THE first through train ran from Colombo to Jaffna on Tuesday last. There was no formal opening, not even the officials of the Railway travelling by the train.

THE discussion on the formation of the Russian National Assembly has terminated in further discomfiture for the Reactionaries. The Tsar is in agreement with the Liberals.

ABOUT eight thousand people attended the mass meeting on the partition of Bengal scheme at Calcutta yesterday. Resolutions protesting against the Government action were passed and threats made to the British trading community.

A FURTHER report on the blizzard in Natal on the 16th and 17th of June has been received at Simla. About one hundred bodies of victims have been recovered, nearly all being Indian agriculturists who had settled near Durban Bay.

THE annual dinner of graduates of the Staff College will take place at the United Service Club, Simla, next month, but the date has not yet been fixed.

IT is stated that a German firm is negotiating with the Shah for a concession to build a railway line in Persia. This, if granted, would add a fresh complication to the situation.

MR. Claude White, Political Officer for Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibetan affairs, has left Darjeeling for the Chumbi Valley. He will probably pay a flying visit to Gyantse where Captain O'Connor is stationed with a small escort.

IT is officially reported that the increasing demands for the presence in criminal and civil courts of experts in finger impressions is causing embarrassment in the United Provinces.

THE Imperial Russian Archæological Society has elected Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, one of its Foreign corresponding members. This is, we believe, the first time this compliment has been paid to an Indian Scholar.

THE report of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, announces a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. for 1904, compared with 15 per cent. in 1903. The quality of the ground dealt with is said to have been less valuable.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday the Commissioner stated that the renewal term of five years for which Dr. J. A. Turner was appointed Executive Health Officer, would expire on the 31st January next. The Commissioner, therefore, requested the Corporation to take necessary action in the matter, adding that Dr Turner's administration of the Health Department of the City had earned the entire approbation of Mr. Harvey and himself.

A MEETING of the members of the Provisional Committee appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements in connection with the approaching Royal Visit to Bombay was held in the hall of the Municipal Corporation last evening, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presiding when the resolutions which are to be submitted at the public meeting to be held at Town Hall on Monday were finally settled. His Excellency the Governor will preside at the public meeting. It was also announced at the meeting that his Excellency the Governor had consented to be the Chairman and Sir Lawrence Jenkins to be the Vice-Chairman of the General Committee, which will be appointed at the public meeting.

THE CAPE HORN CALM.

OFF Cape Horn there are but two kinds of weather neither one of them a pleasant kind. If you get the fine kind it is dead calm, without enough wind to lift the wind vane. The sea lies oily and horrible, heaving in slow, solemn swells, the colour of soup. The sky closes down upon the sea all round you the same colour as the water. The sun never shines over those seas though sometimes there is a red flush in the east or in the west, to hint that somewhere, very far away, there is daylight brightening the face of things.

If you are in a ship in the Cape Horn calm you forge ahead, under all sail, a quarter of a mile an hour. The swell heaves you up and drops you, in long, slow, gradual movements, in a rhythm beautiful to mark. You roll, too, in a sort of horrible crescendo, half-a-dozen rolls and a lull. You can never tell when she will begin to roll. She will begin quite suddenly, for no apparent reason. She will go over and over with a rattling clatter of blocks and chains. Then she will swing back, groaning along the length of her, to slat the great sails and set the reef-points flogging to a great clack and jangle of staysail sheets. Then over she will go again, and back, and again over, rolling further each time. At the last of her rolls there comes a great clattering of tins, as the galley gear and whack pots slither across to leeward, followed by cursing seamen. The iron swingports clang to and fro. The straining and groaning sounds along her length. Every block aloft clacks and whines. The sea splashes up the scuppers. The sleepers curse her from their bunks for a drunken drogher. Then she lets up and stands on her dignity, and rolls no more perhaps for another quarter of an hour.

It is cold, this fine variety, for little snow squalls are always blowing by, to cover the decks with soft dry snow, and to melt upon the sails. If you go aloft you must be careful what you touch. If you touch a wire shroud, or a chain sheet, the skin comes from your hand as though a hot iron had scarred it. If you but scratch your hand aloft, in that fierce cold, the scratch will suppurate. I broke the skin of my hand once with a jagged scrap of wire in the main rigging. The scratch festered so that I could not move my hand for a week. It was a little scratch, the eighth of an inch long. It has left its mark. The sailors used to prophesy that it would cause the loss of my arm.

On the whole we had an easy time of it in the Cape Horn calm. No work was being done about decks. Our rigging was all set up, our blocks all greased and overhauled, our chafing gear in its place, and the heavy-weather sails bent. When we came on deck we had little to do, but stand by ready for a call, while the flurries of snow blew past and the ship's planking creaked. The old sailor was fond of mat-making. I don't know how he made the mats, whether with a "sword," in the usual way, or by a needle upon canvas. He used the coarse silk thread of bunting for his material. He made the boys unravel some old signal flags into the little balls of silk, while we were rolling in the swell. That was nearly all the work we did while the calm lasted.

When we were down below in the half deck, the little room twelve feet square, where the six boys lived and slept, we were almost happy. We had rigged up a bogey stove, with a chimney which kinked into elbows whenever the roll was very heavy. It did not burn very well, this bogey stove but we contrived to cook by it. We were only allowed coke for fuel, but we always managed to steal coal enough either from the cook or from the coal hole. It was our great delight to sit upon our chests in the dog watch looking at the bogey, listening to the creaking chimney, watching the smoke pouring out from the chinks. In the night watches, when the sleepers lay quiet in their bunks behind the red baize curtains one or two of us who kept the deck yet had no work to do would creep below to put on coal. That was the golden time, the time of the night watch, to sit there in the darkness among the sleepers hearing the coals click.

One of us in each night watch made cocoa for the others. At about four bells, when the watch was half through, the cocoa-maker would slink below to put the kettle on to boil and to mix the brew in the pannikins. There is an old poet (I think it is Ben Jonson; it may be Marlowe) who asks, "Where are there greater atheists than your cooks?" I would ask, but rhythmically perhaps, "Where are there loftier thinkers than your cocoa-makers?" Ah what profound thoughts I thought; what mute but Miltonic poetry I made in that dim half deck by the smoky bogey in the night, in the stillness, amid the many waters. The kings were ashore in their palaces, tossing uneasily (as who would not) upon their purple pillows. Couriers were flogging spent horses along the roads of the world, bringing news of battle, of deaths, of pestilence. Soldiers were going into action. Prisoners were scraping shot in the chain gang. Women were weeping, and the huntsmen were up in America. Sitting there in the dim half-deck watching the kettle boil. I saw it all. I was like Buddha under the holy branches. My mind filled with pictures like the magical water in the bowl of a wizard.

Then what a joy it was to take the cocoa tin, containing a greasy dark stuff of cocoa and condensed milk, already mixed. One put a spoonful into each pannikin and then a spoonful of soft, brown, lumpy ship's sugar. Then with a spoon, or with a sheath knife, one bruised the ingredients together. With what a luscious crunch they blended. How perfect was the smell of the crushed mixture. How it covered away, like the smell of incense at a Mass, the rude, worldly scents, such as tar, and stale Negro head, and oilskins, and newly greased sea boots. Then, as one mixed, one would hear the bells struck. Ting, ting. Ting, ting. Ting. Five bells, an hour and a half before the watch would end. One would hear the old men of the sea, the old sailors, as they shambled along to and fro biting on the pipestems, yarning about ships that were long ago bilged on the coral. One would hear the scraps of songs, little stray verses, set to old beautiful tunes. There was one old man who had no better voice than a donkey. He was for ever walking the deck when I brewed the cocoa, singing "Rolling Home," the most popular of all sailor songs. I think I would rather have written "Rolling Home" than "Hydriotaphia." If I had written "Rolling Home" I would pass my days at sea or in West Coast nitrate ports hearkening to the roll and the roar of it as the yards go jolting up the mast or the anchor come to the bows.

Pipe all hands to man the capstan, see your cables run down clear,
Heave away, and with a will, boys, 'tis to old England's shores we steer,
And we'll sing in joyous chorus in the watches of the night,
For we'll sight the shores of England when the grey dawn brings the light.

I used to think that stanza as the old sailor sang it in the dark watches, the most beautiful thing the tongue of man ever spoke.

While he sang I used to take little tentative nibbles at the compound in the pannikins. Have you ever been an exile, reader, at sea, in prison, or somewhere where the simple needs of life cannot possibly be gratified? If you have you will know how that sweet munch of cocoa tasted. It was like bubbling water in the desert, like fern fronds above cool springs, like the voice of the brown bird in the moonlight in the green shadows in some southern spice garden, drowsy with odours. It was like a night in June in the forest by the babbling brook when the moon rises, red and solemn, over the hills where the deer feed. Ah, the taste of it, the scent the hidden meaning of it.

Then as I nibbled the kettle would come to the boil and the brew would be made. My watch-mate would come below puffing his pipe, humming his favourite tune of "The Sailors' Wives." I would fill a pannikin and carry it aft to the boy on the poop, my watch-mate stationed there keeping the time. Round us were the waters, dark and ghastly the crying sea-bird; the whales with their pants and spoutings. There were the masts and the great sails filling and slanting. There were the sailors, lying on the deck, their pipe-bowls ruddy in the blackness. There was the murmuring and talking sea, full of mysterious menace. And the sailors' quiet talk, and the smell of tar from the sailor-room, and the man at the wheel abaft all, and the lame mate limping to the binnacle—it was all beautiful, solemn, sacred, like a thing in a dream. And then the taste of the brew, when one settled down in the half-deck. The talk we had, my sleepy mate and I; talk of work and of ships, of topsails and mermaids, the old beautiful talk of youth, that needs but a listener to be brilliant.—John Masefield.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVOYS.

A Cordial Meeting.

THE TOAST OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

President Roosevelt presented the Envoys to each other, to-day, and luncheon followed.

President Roosevelt proposed the toast of the welfare and prosperity of the two Great Nations. He said it was his earnest prayer in the interest of all mankind that a just and lasting peace should be speedily concluded.

The Envoys afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth.

When introduced to each other the Envoys shook hands cordially and, before leaving, the Japanese Envoy expressed his personal gratification at the pleasant meeting.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

Colonists Arrive.

The Japaness have introduced Civil Administration at Dalny and Port Arthur.

Five thousand Japanese colonists have already arrived at Yingkow.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Rout of the Reactionaries.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the general discussion on the electoral system in connection with the National Assembly was concluded at Peterhof on Saturday and resulted in the further discomfiture of the reactionaries, the Tsar showing complete accord with the Liberal tendencies of the majority. It is hoped to publish the scheme on the 12th instant, accompanying it with an Imperial Manifesto which is drafted.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET TO ENGLAND.

Hearty Welcome at Portsmouth.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The French fleet sailed from Cherbourg this evening for Cowes, where their Majesties the King and Queen arrived in the Royal Yacht yesterday evening.

LONDON, August 7.

All the newspapers enthusiastically welcome the French fleet which arrived at Portsmouth at midday to-day and congratulate King Edward on the establishment of the entente.

GENERAL BOOTH TO GO TO JAPAN.

The Religious Fate of Asia.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

General Booth proposes to make a Salvationist campaign in Japan late next autumn. He says he means to Christianize Japan, which will then disseminate Christianity throughout Asia.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Germany Reserves all Concessions.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach not to propose, not to discuss and not to accept any concessions pending the Conference, and has notified France accordingly.

NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

The Duke of Richmond.

The Duke of Richmond has been created a Knight of the Garter,

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Asher, member for Elgin.

[Mr. Asher, who was born in 1835, was elected member for Elgin in the Radical interest in 1881 having been returned at each successive election since. In the same year he was made Q. C. having been called to the Stotch Bar twenty years previously. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen and Edinburgh University being an Hon. LL. D. of Edinburgh and Aberdeen and a D. L. of Edinburgh. In the same year that he entered Parliament he was made Solicitor-General for Scotland which post he held till 1885, again in 1886 and again from 1892 to 1894. In 1870 he married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Gregan Crawford.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day and the same Company's s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia also at 8 p.m. to-day.

The audience round the Reformers' Tree in Hyde Park greatly enjoyed the speech of the Baptist negress, Miss Burroughes. "It's useless to telegraph to Heaven for cartloads of blessings," she said, "and then not to be on the wharf to unload them when they arrive." She told a story of a revival meeting in Georgia where so much noise was made that the neighbours were somewhat annoyed. "One man asked his cook, Mary, who was present at the meeting, to tell the pastor next time that so much noise was quite unnecessary. 'Have you not heard,' he said, 'how the beautiful temple of Solomon was built without noise?' 'Yes, boss,' replied Mary. 'I know, but we ain't near ready yet to build our temple; we're just blasting the rock. That's the reason of the noise.'"

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

HUGE MEETING OF PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A mass meeting at the Town Hall this afternoon was attended by about 8,000 persons, fully half of whom were students of various native schools and colleges who marched in procession to the Town Hall. The Maharaja of Cassimbazar presided and the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1.) That this meeting emphatically protests against the resolution of the Government on the partition of Bengal. It is unnecessary, arbitrary and unjust, and being in deliberate disregard of the opinion of the entire Bengalee nation, has aroused a feeling of distrust against the present administration which cannot conduce to good government of the country. The partition of Bengal will, by dividing the Bengalee-speaking race, seriously interfere with the social intellectual, moral and industrial advancement of the vast population concerned, while it will entail a heavy expense, initial and permanent that must add to the burdens of an overtaxed people and indefinitely postpone all prospects of financial relief which the country so urgently needs. The meeting accordingly requests that the Secretary of State in Council be pleased to re-consider and withdraw the orders that have been passed or, if partition be unavoidable (which this meeting does in no way admit), modify the orders so that the Bengalee-speaking race may form part and parcel of the same administration by incorporating the Presidency and Burdwan divisions into the newly formed province.

(2). That the meeting emphatically protests against the procedure adopted by the authorities in dealing with the partition question. A larger scheme of partition, which is now being sanctioned, was never placed before the people concerned and never formed the subject of public discussion and, while the scheme was being discussed by officials in their private conferences, millions of people, most vitally interested in the issues, were kept ignorant of it and every attempt to obtain information by such legitimate channels as interpellations in Council, enquiries in the Press was evaded. Such a procedure is entirely opposed to past traditions of British rule in this country and has caused widespread alarm and anxiety.

(3). That the meeting fully sympathizes with the resolution adopted at many meetings held in the Mofussil to abstain from the purchase of British manufactures so long as the Partition Resolution is not withdrawn, as a protest against the indifference of the British public in regard to Indian affairs and consequent disregard of Indian public opinion by the present Government.

That the meeting hereby pledges itself to do all that lies in its power, with the aid of constitutional means at its dispesal, to bring about the withdrawal of the orders which have been passed for the partition of Bengal and appoints a Standing Committee to take all the necessary action in this behalf.

Copies of the first and second resolutions will be submitted to the Secretary of State for India through the regular official channel.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

GOODS TARIFFS DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Railway Conference completes its sittings to-morrow, most of the members leaving Simla on Wednesday and Thursday. It it is understood that the principal business discussed has been the revision of that at present immensely complicated goods tariffs which have long been a source of difficulty and inconvenience both to railway officials and to the public. The Conference has also decided upon the early appointment of a Secretary who is to have pay rising from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 monthly with head-quarters at Jubbulpore.

DEATH OF MR. TRITTON.

I regret to record the death, at Fort Lockhart yesterday, of Mr. Tritton, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, who had been ill for some time with fever and had gone up to the Samana for a change.

FAILURE OF MONSOON IN NORTH INDIA.

There appears to be reason to fear that a wide region in the Punjab and the United Provinces as well as in Rajputana is likely to be impicated in the crop failure which threatens every day. The need for rain grows more urgent, but the latest meteorological information is anything but encouraging. To-day's report states that the monsoon has withdrawn almost entirely from the Punjab and partially from Rajputana.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Henry, King and Co., announce £69 additional, subscribed to the Earthquake Fund.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

A DINNER TO THE MEMBERS.

Lord Kitchener entertained the whole of the members of the Railway Conference at dinner tonight.

INDIAN ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Major Lawes is appointed Commandant and Major Jackson, 2nd-in-Command, of the 88th Infantry, vice Colonel Lowry whose tenure is about to expire.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant, D. A. A. G., British Army Schools, is granted privilege leave for 60 days.

Colonel Dickenson, Welsh Regiment, officiates A. A. G. in the Quetta District from the 4th instant.

Brevet Colonel R. A. Wahab, R. E., is permitted to retire from the service on an Indian pension.]

THE RECENT BLIZZARD IN NATAL,

LOSS SUFFERED BY INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug 7.

Two despatches, dated 16th and 17th June last, from the Natal Government to the Secretary of State for Colonies, are published giving further particulars of loss of life and property caused by the recent blizzard in that Colony, with the measures taken for relief of destitute Indians. The Natal Government are not yet able to furnish the exact number of those who lost their lives, but state that, so far, some hundred bodies have been recovered and that it is not expected that this number will be greatly exceeded, the first reports having much exaggerated the loss. The victims were almost all Indian agriculturists, inhabiting lowlying flats at the head of Durban Bay which were swept by the bursting of a reservoir.

Enclosed with the second Despatch is a report by the Protector of Indian Immigrants who gives particulars of a visit paid by the Durban Storm Relief Committeeto the spot. The Committee, he states, had been supplying all who presented themselves for relief, but there was no actual destitution except in about a score of cases which, he understood, had been recommended for consideration. The rest of those who presented themselves, though they had in many instances lost cash, jewellery, clothing and crops, were able to obtain work and had either rented premises or were living with friends. The Committee estimated that only about sixty pounds sterling would be required to afford the assistance necessary.

REDUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE.

A RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Arrangements have been made for the reduction of the rate of letter postage from India to Australia to one anna the half ounce. The change will take effect from the 15th August 1905, and from the same date the rate of postage on letters from Australia to this country will be reduced to two pence the half ounce.

THE SARAN OUTRAGE CASE.

PROPOSED INQUIRY BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

It is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor has asked for the records of what is known as the Saran outrage case with a view to an inquiry into the charge and its result. The affair in question is of a peculiarly painful character. A Eurasian employee of the Railway Company was accused of outraging an Indian woman in a compartment occupied by several other women passengers. The Magistrate held that the charge against accused was not proved. The case has caused an unusual amount of stir in the Chapra district, and it is understood that the Government takes a serious view of the incident which is one of several of the same kind reported lately from various parts of the province.

MORAL TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A large number of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs, have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, urging on him to adopt further measures for the compulsory introduction in a general form of moral teaching into all institutions in India.

SAD DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

A TRAGEDY ON THE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 7.

A sad occurrence took place, yesterday morning, in a down train. Mr. Smith, Manager of Messrs. John Dewars of Calcutta, was coming from Silchar. His chaprassee found him all right at Kumira. At the next station (Bhatiari) he was found dead with his throat cut.

HEAVY RAIN IN CHITTAGONG.

DELAY OF THE MAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 7.

It has been raining incessantly in Chittagong. The fields are flooded damaging the crops. The Calcutta mail did not arrive this morning.

DEATH OF MR. W. E. BAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

Mr. W. E. Bain, of the Western Command office, died at his residence, this morning. The funeral, which took place in the evening, was largely attended, nearly all the officials and clerks being present. Amongst the officials were Colonel Cahusac, Major Rowlands, Captains Holbrook, Hopwood and Curtis. The coffin was borne on a guncarriage supplied by the 45th Field Battery. A firing party was furnished by the East Lancashire regiment. The service was read by Rev. Father Koensegen. Wreaths were sent by General Wodehouse and staff, Major and Mrs. Rowlands, Colonel Cahusac, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cooke, Warrant officers and staff, Sergeants, East Lancashires, the sorrowing widow and family, the R. A. branch and several others. The deceased leaves a widow and son to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, esterday afternoon, the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORT.

The Corporation considered the reports of the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 31st March last.

Dr. Dihshaw Master proposed that the reports be recorded. He said that during the recent small-pox epidemic no notification was issued by the Commissioner to the public that patients suffering from the disease would be compulsorily removed to hospitals. This had caused a friction between the executive and the public. He suggested that in future notifications should be issued to the public before any measure like compulsory removal of patients was adopted.

Dr. Jehanghir J Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. N. Katrak observed that notwithstanding all the improvements that had been effected by the Improvement Trust by opening the Nagpada District, the death-rate of that district so far as plague was concerned, was still very high. This was certainly very disappointing.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the Divisional Health Officers should write their reports on some common and uniform principles. He found that while one Divisional Health Officer gave vital statistics another officer had entirely skipped over it. With regard to the infant mortality of the city, Mr. Wacha did not agree with some of the members of the Corporation, who were of opinion that the milk supply of the city was the only cause of the mortality. They should remember that the mass of the people in the city were too poor to purchase milk for their children and it was therefore useless to dogmatise that the high rate of mortality amongst children was due to supply of bad milk.

Mr. James Macdonald while agreeing with Mr. Wacha that there should be some uniform system for the reports of the divisional Health Officers, suggested that Mr. Wacha himself should propose some practical system.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia drew the attention of members to the small-pox epidemic which raged during the period covered by the reports, and drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that an epidemic of foot and mouth diseases always preceded an epidemic of small-pox. He suggested that on the very first case of foot and mouth disease occurring among the Municipal cattle, precautionary measures should be adopted against an outbreak of small-pox.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

On the motion of the Dr. A. G. Viegas, a Committee was appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer and to report on the question of the desirability of making re-vaccination compulsory in the city.

DEATH FROM PHTHISIS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for giving in future quarterly reports of the Executive Health Officer commencing with the third quarter of 1905, a table showing the number of deaths due to phthisis in each of the various sections of the different wards of the city, during the quarter under report as compared with the immediately preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The motion was adopted.

WESTRUMITE FOR ROAD WATERING.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the treating of the road from the Wellington Fountain to the King's Statue with Westrumite. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Corporation had on the 9th January last sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,650 to meet the cost of the experiment, on the condition that the Westrumite should not be paid for unless the experiment proved successful. The Executive Engineer reported that it was claimed for the Westrumite that it was soluble in water and that one part of Westrumite with ten parts of water would make an efficient solution for applying to the surface of the road. As, however, it was found that it would mix neither with water nor with ammoniacal liquor, the experiment had to be abandoned.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the letter was recorded.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF MALABAR HILL.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Lieutenant Colonel M. A. T. Collie moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the probable cause or causes of the reputed unhealthiness of the houses in the neighbourhood of Malabar Hill Reservoir and other in proximity to the nullah between the Reservoir and Nepean Sea Road, also to report what steps he proposes taking to remove the causes of the unhealthiness and the cost thereof." Dr. Collie said for years past the houses in the particular locality mentioned by him were well known to have been unhealthy. A number of Europeans who had arrived fresh from Europe had been attacked by malarial fever within a week or ten days of their arrival. Even the servants employed at these houses had been struck down by the disease.

FITZGERALD LAMP COLUMN.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Jehangir D. Cursetji moved:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 4537, dated the 22nd February 1904, and he be requested to carry out the recommendation of the Corporation with regard to the supply of water to the fountains on the Fitzerald Lamp Column, without any further delay. That in view of the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the expected large influx of visitors into this city on that occasion, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date whether special arrangements could be made with the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. whereby it would be possible to light up the column by electricity or otherwise, before the end of October next.

Dr. Master seconded the resolution which was adopted.

VEHAR FILTER BEDS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the Commissioner be requested to report whether the filter beds at Vehar Lake were in working order at present; and if so, to inform the Corporation as to the quantity of water filtered monthly since September last; and if not, to state the cause of the stoppage of the filters.

The proposition was agreed to.

DR. J. A. TURNER.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—I have to state that the renewable term of five years for which Dr. J. A. Turner was appointed Executive Health Officer by the Corporation, under their Resolution of the 19th November 1900 will expire on 31st January 1906. I have therefore to request that the Corporation will take the necessary action in the matter in accordance with Section 74 of the Municipal Act at their early convenience. Dr. Turner's administration of the Health Department of the City has earned the entire approbation of my predecessor and myself."

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said that though Dr. Turner was a very capable officer, he was not a successful administrator. He had shown himself wanting in sympathy towards the public, against whom he had once made sweeping allegations that they obstructed the Health Department in carrying out certain sanitary measures of vital importance to the city. He had also made sweeping assertions against the medical profession of the city. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

The amendment not being seconded fell to the ground.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said the Commissioner had really echoed the opinion of the Corporation when he said that Dr. Turner's administration had earned his entire approbation. He might further say that it had also earned the entire approbation of the Corporation. At times they might have differed from him on good points of policy, but it did not follow from that they utterly condemned his administration. When they considered the conditions under which Dr. Turner had to work and the excellent reports that he had presented from time to time to the Corporation on sanitary condition of the city, they might say that he had acquitted himself most creditably.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The Corporation next considered the report of the committee regarding the proposals for raising the salaries of teachers under the Joint Schools Committee. A scale of increase and the rate of salary to be given to the various grades of teachers was proposed and on the motion of Mr. Padhye the Corporation sanctioned the proposal.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

With reference to rule 3, sub-rule (a), of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved or Protected Forests of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to apply that rule and all the rules following it to the Reserved or Protected Forests or portions of Reserved or Protected Forests specified in a Press Note issued yesterday.

ECONOMIC BOTANY IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Grammie, Economic Botanist, has sent in the following report on the Botanical Survey operations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-05.

I was absent on leave from the 1st April to the 19th September, and again on deputation to the conference at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, from January 3rd to January 11th, 1905. During these periods Mr. R. K. Bhide, the keeper of the Herbarium held charge of the office.

Tours.—During the hot weather vacation, Mr. Bhide accompanied by Mr. Shevade, Assistant Biological Botanist at the Pusa Research Institute, completed a botanical excursion from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri via Amba Ghat, returning via the Phonda Ghat. During the cold weather vacation I botanized over parts of Gujarat and the Khandesh District. In addition I devoted much time to the conduct of botanical researches in the Government farms at Kirkee, Manjri and Surat. The work effected at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens forms the subject of a separate report submitted through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The two plant collectors paid several visits to Lonavla, Khandala, Matheran and other places in search of particular plants.

The Herbarium.—The following gentlemen have made most valuable contributions during the year:—

Dr. T. Cooke, who presented a further instalment of his Herbarium up to the end of Boraginaceæ. His collection is invaluable as it is named in accordance with his book. The Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens Calcutta, who presented a valuable series of specimens, Mr. G. M. Ryan completed his collection of Thana plants, and these now remain for us to conjointly work up for publication. Mr. A. C. Hartless presented a large set of Eastern Himalayan plants. The Superintendents of the Victoria Gardens Bombay, and Empress Gardens, Poona sent specimens of many rare plants primarily for purposes of identification.

The following is the record of specimens incorporated into the Herbarium during the year:—Collected by Mr. Grammie 954 sheets, Mr. Bhide 1,459 sheets, Mr. Shevade 695 sheets, Mr. Garade 1,943 sheets, presented by Dr. T. Cooke, 1,035 sheets, Mr. Hartless, 1,007 sheets, Mr. Ryan, 700 sheets, Mr. Mollison, 142 sheets, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, 871 sheets, Superintendent Empress Gardens, Poona, 00 sheets, Superintendent Victoria Gardens, Bombay, 30 sheets, total 8,287 sheets.

The following is the number of specimens distributed:—To Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, 109 sheets.

Publications.—Part I of Volume II of Dr. T. Cookes Flora of the Bombay Presidency was published. I supplied a revised botanical account of the Indian cottons with coloured illustrations drawn by Mr. Bhide to the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, who is arranging for its publication. Preliminary classifications on the wheats, jowars, rices, &c., of Bombay have now been drawn out, and I hope to publish them after another season's experience.

Sisal Hemp.—No healthy plants flowered during the year. Those already in cultivation at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens are making good progress. Those at Nandgaon increase in size very slowly and it will be some years before they attain their full size.

Sabai Grass.—This experiment is now being conducted at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens. It has been proved that this grass can be successfully grown in the Deccan as a commercial venture so that it is not necessary to continue the report on this subject.

WHY NOT A CRICKET LEAGUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—All kinds of tournaments have their routine in Bombay and undoubtedly are watched with very keen interest by the sporting public. This is shown by the immense crowd that "line the ropes" watching the various displays of the different tournaments. The Hockey Tournament is over, the winners being the "Cathedral old boys" and the Medical the runners up. The Harwood Football League is now nearing the termination, and the winners are the Yorkshire Regiment. The other tournaments to follow are the "Association" and "Rugby" Football Tournaments which will as usual be watched with very keen interest by the sporting public. Now what I would like to suggest is that we have a Cricketing League in Bombay for the championships like they have in England and somewhat after the style of the Harwood League. We usually have our yearly friendly matches with one another and why cannot these matches be transformed into "League" matches whereby we may be able to ascertain the capabilities of the different teams in the order of merit and according to the different percentages obtained by these matches. The best batting average and bowling analysis of players could thus be recorded and would serve as a real help to distinguish the locus standi of players from each team. Club or Gymkhana. All cricket matches should consist of two or three days' play and employers and others should encourage the game during the season as far as possible by giving all help they can. All recognised teams only should be allowed to enter the "League" matches which should terminate into Bombay international matches viz. of Europeans, Parsis, Hindoos and Mahomedans. By this means keen interest would be taken in the game, and better batting and bowling averages obtained. I hope the captains of the different clubs will combine, hold a committee and bring this system to a satisfactory conclusion. It would not be too late in the year to start these League matches at once but if too late, next year's cricket season should bring about this system to a satisfactory termination. All cricket matches should be played in a sportsmanslike spirit, as regards capabilities and personal feelings and this they should be put aside. I have put these suggestions forward in the hopes that other more interested than myself and better able to improve the suggestions, will come forward and help in bringing about what seems to me a real desideratum to stimulate "Cricketing in India." I wish I could get the leading cricketers in India (Europeans and Natives) to give their mature consideration to my views and bring about these "League matches."—Yours, &c.,

M. LA TOUCHE,

Parel Gymkhana, Bombay, August 7.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CASUALS vs BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Casuals succeeded in again beating the Gymkhana last evening on the Cooperage, but this time by only a goal and a try, to a try. The margin would probably have been larger had the Casuals had a full side, but with two men short they were considerably handicapped. Playing with the wind in their favour the Gymkhana assumed the offensive immediately after the kick off and obtained a try five minutes after the start, which, however, was not converted. For the next ten minutes the Gymkhana had the best of exchanges and nearly dropped a goal, until a fine piece of combined play by the Casuals' three-quarters relieved the pressure and carried the ball into Gymkhana territory where from a "scrum" close to the goal-line the forwards rushed the ball across and obtained a try. Fischer was entrusted with the kick which being at a difficult angle failed. The next few minutes saw the Gymkhana retaliating and Ward nearly dropped a goal. The fine combination shown by the Casuals' back division carried play back to Gymkhana territory and another try was obtained a few minutes before half-time, which Fischer this time converted. The second half resolved itself into a ding dong struggle, neither side scoring, although the Gymkhana kept the ball inside their opponents' territory for a considerable portion of the period. They were pressing hard when the whistle went, leaving the game as follows:—

Casuals	1 goal and 1 try (8 points.)
Bombay Gymkhana ..	1 try (3 points)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AUGUST 7.

Major E C B Cotgrave, 33th C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Lieut J Roughton, Bo R G A, from leave, from Poona.
Lieut R R Hart 73rd Carnatic Infy on leave, from Aurunzabad.
Lieut P Beaumont, 1st S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Lieut-Col H H Dobbie, 30th Punjabis, on leave, from Karachi.
Capt E H Sweet, I S Troops on leave, from Gilgit.
Major A S Begbie Adjt C Vol. on leave, from Cawnpore.
Lieut H Murray, 5th L I, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 5.

Lieut H Murray, 5th L I, on leave, to England.
Major A S Begbie Adjt C Vol on leave, to England.
Lieut V Cotter, 53rd Sikhs, to join to Bannu.
Lieut-Col H H Dobbie, 30th Punjab, on leave, to England.
Lieut G Gilpin Sussex Regt, on leave, to England.
Major H G Benn, 33rd Cavalry, on leave to England.
Lieut Dickinson the Welsh Regt, on duty, to Quetta.
Capt Benn, RAMC, on leave, to Lansdowne.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen vs. Players.

SUCCESS OF CAPTAIN GREIG.

POLO NOTES.

LONDON, July 21.

Beautiful weather favoured the opening of this match, Gentlemen vs. Players at the Oval on Monday but not more than five thousand spectators were present, the game having lost much of its attractiveness, and the amateurs' eleven being far from representative. The players won the toss, and stayed at the wickets until just after five o'clock for a score of 330. This was a better performance than it looked on paper, as the wicket during the first hour or two was affected by Sunday morning's rain. Nothing great was done, but apart from the failure of Hayward, who fell to a catch in the slips, the batting was exceptionally good. Iremonger proved in a very happy vein, playing freely all round the wicket and making some particularly good strokes off his legs. He scored 42 out of 64 in little over half an hour. On the other hand, Hayes, although he cut Morcom for 6 just after he went in, was by no means at his best, giving a couple of chances before being caught from a skyer at mid-on. He was out third wicket down at 80. Quaife, like Iremonger, was very skilful on the leg side, though he did not score half so fast. King seemed nicely set when, at 113, a ball from Beldam, who had just gone on, fairly beat him. Quaife and Knight in the course of fifty minutes then put on 45 runs, the total at lunch time being 157. In the first over after lunch Quaife was bowled, his excellent innings having lasted an hour and twenty minutes. Knight and John Gunn added 99 runs in twenty minutes. For a quarter of an hour they went at a tremendous pace, but after that their cricket became much quieter. Knight, with his score at 48, gave a sharp chance at slip. All the other bowlers having failed, Jessop at last put himself on, and had the satisfaction of parting the bastaman, Gunn being out to a catch in the slips. With the score still at 261 Knight also left, playing a ball on to his wicket. Gunn, who, but for Jessop's fine fielding at extra mid-off would have made more runs, hit five 4's in his capital 52. Knight's 74—a fine innings, which lasted an hour and fifty minutes—included a cut for five and eleven 4's. Lilley, by means chiefly of some fine off-driving hit up 33 out of 52 before being caught at the wicket, but after a tea interval the innings soon came to an end. The Gentlemen made a good start. L. G. Wright set to work at once, punishing John Gunn for 14 runs in one over, and, despite changes of bowling, he hit away in lively fashion, scoring 51 out of 67 in a little over fifty minutes. Wood and Brown played out time, the total at the close being 79 for one wicket. Wood was much upset by a painful blow on the elbow from Warren's bowling, but went on batting after a brief delay.

Tuesday's cricket was full of incident, but the play was not of very high quality. Early in the day, however, G. W. Beldam played a fine defensive inniage, and when the Players went in for the second time the bowling was very good indeed. Moreover, Warren, keeping up his full pace, bowled well, and deserved a better average than he obtained. A heavy shower delayed the resumption until nearly twelve o'clock, and for some time afterwards the outlook was threatening, but from the luncheon interval to the end of the day the weather was delightful. The attendance, however was not so good as on Monday, the public evidently thinking that the Gentlemen would be overmatched. As it happened, the game took a pretty even course, and at one time Players had the worse of the position, being only 110 runs ahead with four of the best wickets down in their second innings. Then in the last seventy minutes King, Knight, and John Gunn brought about a change, the lead for the loss of one more wicket being increased to 191. The Players ought undoubtedly to have done better, some blunders in the field prejudicing their chances. All through the day the cricket lacked the atmosphere of a Gentlemen v. Players match, but the amateurs deserve warm praise for the fight they made against a side manifestly superior to themselves. The Gentlemen stayed in until close upon four o'clock, carrying their score to 276. McGahey, who gave a chance in the long field after getting a single, was easily caught and bowled at 130. Beldam and Byrne improved matters, putting on 46 runs together in three-quarters of an hour, but Byrne, when he had made ten, was missed by Hayes at long-off. Byrne was out at 176. Jessop made two or three big hits, but he never seemed really himself, and at 201 he was bowled in trying to pull. Hunt also fell to Warren, and at lunch time the score was 214 for seven wickets. After the interval Beldam made a big drive over the ring, but having completed his fifty, he was caught and bowled from a very gentle return. From the first ball he received in the morning he ought, to all appearance, have been caught by the wicket-keeper standing back to Warren, but apart from that he played the bowling with great skill. His innings lasted just over two hours, and included five 4's. Odell and Bird put on 39 for the ninth wicket, but Odell ought to have been out twice before Lilley caught him at 273. Altogether the Gentlemen were batting for four hours and a quarter. Holding a lead of 54 runs, the Players started their second innings. Iremonger, after giving an easy chance to Morcom at slip, was bowled, and Hayes and Quaife were soon out in the same way, three wickets being down for 39 after fifty minutes' batting. All this time Hayward had been playing with extreme caution. King gave a chance high up in the slips before he had obtained a run, and then at 56 Hayward pulled a ball on to his wicket. King and Knight stayed together, and carried the score to 105 before King was bowled. During the last twenty minutes Knight and John Gunn added 32 runs without being separated. Iremonger and Quaife were bowled by Odell in both innings.

The match came to an unexpectedly early termination on Wednesday, afternoon, the Players winning at half-past three by 128 runs. In the course of three hours' cricket fifteen wickets fell for 168 runs. Left with 255 to get, the Gentlemen gave an inglorious display. Beldam could find no one to stay with him, and his stubborn defence was all to no purpose. Overnight the Players, with five wickets in hand held a lead of 191. The game at once took a turn in favour of the Gentlemen. Without any addition to the overnight total of 137, Knight had his leg stump shot out of the ground, and at 144 Thompson gave the easiest of catches to Hunt at coverpoint. John Gunn and Lilley put on 25 runs in twenty minutes. At 179 Lilley was out to a clever catch, Odell running back some distance from coverpoint, but the last wicket gave a little trouble, Warren and Dennett adding 21 runs. Odell bowled exceedingly well and came out with a record for the match of ten wickets for 138. With the pitch still in excellent order the Gentlemen's task was not a formidable one. Wood was taken at second slip at eleven, and though Wright—second out—hit up 26 out of 39 in three minutes and Jessop scored his 15 in ten minutes, five of the best batsmen on the side were got rid of in about seventy minutes for 73 runs. Beldam was more than once beaten. At lunch the total stood at 79 for five. On the game being resumed the score was steadily taken to 98, when Hunt was bowled and Brown caught in the slips. With Bird in, the hundred went up at the end of an hour and a half but at 107 the eighth wicket fell, Beldam turning a ball into the hands of Warren at third man. Beldam had defended well for an hour and three-quarters, but his cricket was of too slow and laborious in order to be at all attractive. After Beldam left the end was soon reached, the whole side being put out in two hours for the paltry score of 126. On unchanged at the pavilion end, Thompson bowled in his best form. With a little luck he would have had an even better record.

Visitors to Lord's on Saturday had an experience they will long remember. The finish of the Eton and Harrow match was exciting beyond words. For thirty-five minutes one wicket was all that separated the Etonians from a mortifying defeat. But Methuen and Tufnell defied all the efforts of their

opponents. They both displayed a splendid nerve during the trying ordeal. The smallest mistake on the part of either would have been fatal to their side. And so it came about that amid a scene of great exciting and justifiable enthusiasm stumps were drawn and a most memorable match ended in a draw. It was, of course, a draw all in favour of the Dark Blues, and it would be impossible to praise too highly the brilliant way in which they extricated themselves from a most awkward situation. On Saturday morning nothing seemed more certain than that Eton would win fairly comfortably, but that wonderful inning of J. Reunert and the no less praiseworthy effort of G. H. Watson, who kept his end up while his partner whipped the bowling, completely altered the situation, for when Eton went in a second time they had to make 216 in less than three hours and a half. It was not an impossible task, of course, but one risky to attempt. Truely, a great match.

Despite a fine not-out innings of 111 by Bowley, the match between Kent and Worcestershire at Tunbridge Wells went in favour the home team. Worcestershire's total fell short of Kent's by 62, and on going again the hop county scored 106 for the loss of two wickets, so that with eight wickets in hand they now hold the comfortable lead of 168. It is impossible to praise Bowley's great effort too highly. During the early part of his innings, when the state of the pitch was assisting the bowlers and his partners were being dismissed in rapid succession, he played with the utmost care and took hours and a quarter over his first fifty. Afterwards he forced the game so brilliantly that he reached his hundred in another forty-five minutes. He gave two chances, at 73 and at 101, but these were the only mistakes in one of the finest innings of the season.

Neither Hampshire nor Derbyshire were able to avert their threatened doom, and Yorkshire and the Marylebone Club respectively defeated them with the utmost ease in a single innings. The Hampshire batting was redeemed from utter failure by W. H. B. Evans and Captain Greig, and Morton and F. C. Hunter did the same service for Derbyshire, but in both matches the losing teams were altogether out-classed by the victors, and it was impossible to be greatly interested on the play.

Batsmen were harvesting again yesterday. Seven first-class matches were started, all in connection with the County Championship, but though there was a full day's play all round only sixty-seven wickets fell, for an aggregate of 2,546 runs, or an average of exactly 38 runs per wicket. In only two instances did both sides go to the wickets, and most progress was made in the Middlesex v. Lancashire match at Lord's, where twelve wickets fell. Seven individual centuries were recorded, but another story might have had to be told had all the catches been taken.

Eight players, for instance, between them scored 891 runs, but they might all have been dismissed for 239. L. G. Wright, the Derbyshire amateur, was missed before scoring, and he was not dismissed until he had reached 195. Hirst, who made 139 at the Oval and is still not out, gave a difficult chance at 35 ; Captain Greig, of Hampshire, ran to 187 after being let off by Worcestershire fieldsman at 89 ; and E. M. Sprot, escaping at 16 went to 79 in the same innings. Other examples : C. C. Page, missed at 48—117 ; E. M. Ashcrift, missed at 1—66 ; L. O. S. Poidevin, missed before scoring —21 ; F. S. Jackson, missed at 50—87. And yet the fielding generally, particularly at the Oval, was wonderfully good. It is the occasional slip which invariably proves most expensive.

Hampshire, against whose bowling batsmen have so often bettered their averages, did great things with the bat themselves yesterday and punished the Worcestershire bowlers most unmercifully. At one time the scoring board showed 401 for three wickets. Four wickets fell cheaply afterwards but the total at the end of the day was 432 for seven. The chief contribution to this great total was a splendid innings of 187 by Captain Greig, who, after batting for over four hours and a half, received a severe blow on the foot and was compelled to retire. With the exception of a few lucky snicks and a possible chance to Cuffe when 80, Greig played an innings as faultless as it was delightful. This is the third time this season that he has made over a hundred against Worcestershire.

There was a time when the Hunt Cup final at Ranelagh between the Warwickshire and Pytchley teams used to be one of the matches of the season, but of late years neither the Hunt Cup nor the Second Hunt Tournament, which was instituted in 1902, has caught on. This week's Ranelagh Hunt Tournament only attracted an entry of four teams, and this small number was still further reduced by the withdrawal of the Cheshire Hunt, last year's winners, who scratched to the Grafton owing to Lord Ingestre's inability to play. The other tie was duty played, but it was almost a walk-over for the Vale of White Horse representatives, for they beat the Quorn team (Mr. Bernard Wilson, Major W. F. Ricardo, Captain Herbert Wilson, and Mr. Winston Churchill) by no fewer than 13 goals to 2. Except that Captain Jenner played instead of Mr. J. S. Mason, the V. W. H. team is indentical with the Cirencester team that own the County Cup last year, and was this season unexpectedly defeated by a single goal in the semi-final round of that tournament for Rugby, the ultimate winners of the Cup. The V. W. H. and the Grafton will contest the final on Saturdy.

The contest for the long-distance amateur swimming championship of England took place on Saturday afternoon in the Thames, from Kew to Putney. The title had been held for seven years by J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, but he was this time beaten by D. Billington, of Bacup, and B. E. Kieran, the Australian champion. There was a great race between the two latter. Billington led from the start, and at Chiswick was 50 yards in front of Kieran and Jarvis, who were then swimming almost level. By the time Hammersmith Bridge was reached, Billington had increased his lead to 60 yards, while Jarvis had dropped back about 80 yards behind Kieran. As soon as he had passed under the bridge, the Australian began to spurt hard. He rapidly overhauled the leader, and the excitement grew intense. Not until he was 20 yards from Putney Pier was it certain that Billington would win, but he managed to hold his own and win by 5 yards in 1 hr 8 min. 55 sec. J. A. Jarvis, the holder of the championship, finished third, a quarter of a mile behind Kieran, while the time of A. G. Harvey, of the Ravensbourne Club who finished fourth, was nearly five minutes slower than that of Jarvis.

The Aero Club of Belgium, in co-operation with the Belgian Government and assisted by the Municipality of Brussels, have organized for next Sunday, the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of National Independence, an International Long-distance Balloon Race, in which twenty-five balloons belonging to various countries will compete. The prizes will be of very considerable value. England will be represented by the balloon "Vivienne III.," belonging to Mr. Leslie-Bucknall, of the Aero Club of England, who will be accompanied by Mr. Ernest Bucknall, and Mr. Percival Spencer. The start will be made from the Parc du Cinquantenaire, at Brussels, at 4 p. m., and the aeronauts hope to be able to cover enormous distances should a strong breeze favour them.

L. Alexander, president of the Western Australian Bowling Association, took part in a game of bowls under the entirely novel conditions of playing by electric light. This took place at the green of the Crown Bowling Club, Streathata, the only bowling ground in the United Kingdom where bowls is played by the aid of artificial light.

THERE is good news for those interested in Indian petroleum. The Dutch Government having to make up a very heavy deficit in their Budget of 13 1-2 million guilders are about to impose a tax on petroleum and gasoline on their being exported from the duty zone equal to the excise on those commodities in Java, viz., about 54s. per ton. This tax would undoubtedly have crippling results for the Netherlands, Indian petroleum industry, the present gross value of the refined petroleum (light oil) amounting only to 60 per cent. of the proposed tax. But the Netherlands' loss ought to be Burma's gain if the occasion be properly utilised.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 6.

THE past week has been a dull one for Nagpur This can only be attributed to absence of rain, which made the weather very sultry, and increased the mortality returns. August is always an unhealthy month, more so when it brings no rain. We are passing through an epidemic of dysentery, and I have just heard that that dread friend, the Asiatic cholera, has come and made itself manifest by claiming five victims among the native population.

Apart from proving a period of great anxiety to the medical authorities, the absence of rain almost through the C. P. and Berar has set the Civil authorities thinking how best to meet that gaunt spectre Famine, should he stalk the land. The Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller has his plans cut and dried and is prepared to meet eventualities. This assurance has calmed any apprehension, and all calmly await coming events. But it is gratifying to notice that in Sambalpur, Raipur, Wun and the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha useful rain has fallen.

The weekly crop report is not a very cheery one. The machowa rice crop in Jubbulpore is being delayed for want of rain, while the transplantation of rice, which is important in Bhandara, Balaghat, Chanda and Seoni, and "baisi" (thinning operations) in Chattisgarh are also retarded. Locusts—happily in small numbers—are still seen in a few districts, but damage created by these pest is reported from Chanda only.

The Satpura Railway has justified its existence, for the traffic that is springing up all along the line is so rapid that the authorities cannot cope with it. Formal sanction has, I learn, been accorded to the provision of a spur line between the main and Jubbulpore lines near Naini Junction, and for doubling the section of the line from Mile 558 to the Junction at a cost of about Rs. 130,000.

The Nagpur Civil Station possesses two Gardens, the more of important of which is the Maharaj Bagh. This garden where the band plays occasionally possesses a few animals, but these are so ill-looked after that they appear miserable specimens. All well wishers of Nagpur hope that Mr. Mille, who already has evinced a great interest in the capital of these Provinces, will see that things are better than they are. Sir Frederic Lely, the late Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, seeing the dearth of open spaces where the pent-up native population can expand their lungs with fresh air, gave the City Municipality a grant of Rs. 10,000 to lay out Nedham Park, which skirts the Southern Boulevard Road. This is a splendid piece of ground which, along its northern border, has the Juma Talao, a sheet of water nearly half a mile in length. But this Park was so ill-kept that very few respectable people resorted to it. Thanks to Sir Frederic this will be now well laid out, the band plays there on Tuesdays, and the people from the city are beginning to appreciate the good that has been done them.

The Central Provinces are rich in minerals, and manganese ore attracts many capitalists from all parts of India. There are so many that they, seeing how the operations are expanding, are pushing forward proposals for new branches from Nagpur and adjacent stations. The proposed branch line from Kamptee to Rantek ought to be taken in hand at once, for apart from manganese the Bengal Nagpur would secure a large share of the pilgrim traffic that yearly resorts to its temples and shrines. To show how important the manganese trade from the Central Provinces is growing, I give the figures for the last four years :—1901, 44,020 tons; 1902, 89,068 tons; 1903, 101,554 tons; 1904, 125,000 tons. And the bulk of this traffic finds its way to Bombay for shipment.

The Catholics of Nagpur possess a very neat little institute of their own, situated near the St. Francis de Sales Cathedral. The building is fast growing too small and the Committee, seeing this, have appealed to the Chief Commissioner for some help to build a larger building. This pushing community deserves help, and all will be glad when Mr. Miller accedes to the appeal.

SUMMONS SERVED ON A WRONG WOMAN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have, at the High Court, disposed of an appeal by Jiva Khushal, a Patidar or land-owner of Umreth, and a money-lender, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of fabricating false evidence, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100, Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown. Accused seemed to have money-dealings with Bhola Dharamdas, and he had been paid-off. After Bhola's death, he claimed from Pai Kasan, Bhola's widow, Rs. 627. He got a summons issued against her, served it on a wrong woman ; then got a fresh one issued, and obtained an "ex parte" decree. When the decree was contested, he applied for a withdrawal and the suit was dismissed with costs, by Mr. Atmaram Jamnadas Kajiji, the Sub-Judge, who found that the credit-book must have been tampered with by the accused by inserting in it a fresh entry in order to support his claim, and this must have been done when the book was with the section-writer. As a reason for his withdrawal of the suit, the accused stated to Mr. Padamji during his trial on the present charge, that all his witnesses having gone against him through fear of disobliging the Sub-Judge, he was compelled to adopt that course. His refusal to the Sub-Judge to give him a piece of land in his field to erect a pucca, during the plague of 1899, was the cause of the Sub Judge's grudge. These and other allegations made by the accused were treated by Mr. Padamji as childish, and he convicted the accused, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked that the accused had caused evidence to exist, where there was none, by inserting a new entry in the credit book. Accordingly, the Appeal Court confirmed the conviction and sentence ; and dismissed the appeal.

TWO SISTERS SAVED.

BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, FROM THE MISERIES OF INDIGESTION AND PERHAPS FROM DEATH.

When Mrs. Katie Marais, who resides at No. 4 Strand Street, West Bank, East London C. C. declares that the lives of both herself and her sister were saved by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, the assertion becomes important to the whole community in which Mrs. Marais lives. She had been for four miserable years greatly afflicted with complicated stomach troubles, ordinarily called indigestion. When she had grown tired of enduring her miseries and almost beyond the hope of ever securing relief from them, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer, of No. 43, Smith Street, West Bank, East London, advised her to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Her sister has already used it and knew of its wonderful curative power. So Mrs. Marais began using it, with what good results she tells you in the letter which follows, and which was dated January 4, 1905.

"For four years," she says, I suffered from biliousness, constipation, and pains across the chest, which I am informed is one of the symptoms of indigestion. I did not know what it was to feel well during those long years ; I was almost afraid to eat anything as I knew it would make me vomit and retch afterwards.

I would lay down to rest, but there was little or no rest for me during the whole period of my illness I would always wake up after a restless hour or two's sleep and wish for morning to arrive. No medicine seemed able to help me in the least. My bowels also gave me a deal of trouble ; for days at a time I would be constipated, and such severe headaches would follow.

It was through my sister I heard of your Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I may say she voices my sentiment with reference to its good qualities. It saved her life, and I can honestly say that had I not taken it in time I would not be here to-day to record these facts of my cure.

"After using four bottles I was put on the right road to regain my former good health, and all those unpleasant symptoms are now of the past, the result being due only to the curative powers of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Mrs Marais was born in Bedford Grahamstown district, but has lived in East London four years. Her husband is employed in the Harbour Board Stores, and both are well known in the district where they live.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer wrote as follows on January 5, 1905, from her home in Smith Street, West Bank :—"My life was despaired of some little time back. I had been very ill with yellow jaundice and became so weak that I had to be fed through a tube. The doctors did their best for me but I became worse and worse, and all hopes of saving my life were given up. A friend who saw my condition thought it was my weak stomach (which could not retain food) that caused my trouble, and that something should be used first to strengthen my stomach. My friend's reasoning saved my life ; for Mother Seigel's syrup was given in small quantities from time to time during the day, and very soon I commenced to feel very hungry and also that I had new life given me. I am a strong, healthy-looking person to-day, and deeply indebted to Mother Seigel for curing me.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG HINDUS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday on the Parel Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 5 runs.

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Paterson, c Donvalkar, b M H Kirtikar	0
Lillywhite, c M H Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	0
Fox, b M H Kirtikar	6
Sharp, b W B Kirtikar	2
La Touche, b W B Kirtikar	3
Alcock, b M H Kirtikar	11
Cook, c B B Kirtikar, b M H Kirtikar	10
Holtham, not out	18
Saldana, st Divekar, b W B Kirtikar	2
Sherimsu, b M H Kirtikar	0
Dinshaw, b W B Kirtikar	2
Extras	5
Total	60

YOUNG HINDUS.

B H Jhangiani, c Sharpe, b Saldana	0
W B Kirtikar, c Fox, b Saldana	8
H N Patil, c Sharpe, b Fox	19
N K Divekar, c Sharpe, b La Touche	11
A H Kirtikar, b La Touche	4
D S Donvalkar, run out	5
S B Amonkar, b Fox	2
R B Kirtikar, c and b Fox	0
Jaykar, c Sharpe, b Fox	3
M H Kirtikar, b Fox	2
S A Kelkar, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	65

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 157 runs. Scores :—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Ahmed, b Mehta	4
Burns, c Pai, b Mehta	5
Horne, c Dhargelker, b Deo	1
Janardhen, st Dhargelker, b Deo	12
Wadia, c Narayenrao, b Menta	22
Vaz, c Parshottam, b Mehta	8
Laston, l-b-w b Deo	0
Pearcy, b Deo	4
Gough, b Mehta	1
Vijayaker, not out	1
Poonegar, c and b Mehta	0
Extras	2
Total	60

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M D Pai, b Vaz	39
Wamanrao, c Burns, b Pearcy	100
Dhargelker, c Poonegar, b Vaz	8
G V Mehta, run out	6
Bhatadeker, c and b Poonegar	0
D A Sheti, c and b Pearcy	22
M B Deo, c substitute, b Pearcy	16
Narayenrao, c Poonegar, b Vaz	7
Parshottam, l-b-w b Burns	1
Keshinwalla, c Poonegar, b Burns	4
B M Rane, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	217

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 182 runs. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Abba, b Vakil	4
Syed Ahmed, b Baloo	19
Rayak, c Pathare, b Baloo	20
Ali, c Mehta, b Baloo	7
Pir Mohamed, l-b-w, b Baloo	6
Mullaji, l-b-w, b Baloo	1
H C Tayabji, b Banda	1
S C Tayabji, c Agasker, b Banda	0
Aziz, c Mehta, b Baloo	2
Rustami, not out	5
Irdu Husan, st Dhargelker, b Baloo	6
Extras	3
Total	74

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Agasker, b Mullaji	0
P K Telang, l-b-w, b Mullaji	17
G R Banda, b Mullaji	67
Mehta, (retired)	102
Baloo, b C M Alli	0
Talpade, b C M Alli	5
M B Deo, b C Mullaji, b C M Alli	18
Dhargelker, not out	9
Pathare, b Mullaji	
Vakil, l-b-w, b C M Ali	
Narayen Bao, did not bat	
Extras	35
Total	256

GAUD SARSWAT C. C. vs. ANJUMAN ISLAM C. C.

A half day match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday between the above teams and resulted in an easy win for the Sarswats by 2 wickets and 83 runs. For the Sarswats, V. D. Pai played a fine inning, carrying his bat successfully to 95 not out. The following are the scores :—

ANJUMAN ISLAM C. C.

Hamed, b V D Pai	3
Gaffoor W B Kamat	1
Mahamood, c J N Dewoolkar, b V D Pai	19
Ibrahim, c and b K B Kamat	5
Shabbar, b V D Pai	14
Fasack, c K B Kamat, b V D Pai	2
Abdeally, run out	3
Majid, c K B Kamat, b V D Pai	1
Kaji, b Shantaram	6
Syed Abdulla, b V D Pai	2
Ali Mia, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	64

GAUD SARSWAT C. C.

V D Pai, not out	95
K B Kamat, b Gaffoor	0
K B Kamat, c and b Gaffoor	11
W S Redkar, b Shabbar	3
J N Dewoolkar, c Gaffoor, b Majid	13
A J Dewoolkar, b Shabbar	4
G R Subnis, run out	5
L B Varadkar, c Shabbar, b Ibrahim	1
B D Pai, l-b-w, b Syed Abdulla	6
V S Rangnekar, not out	0
Shantarra, did not bat	0
Extras	9
Total (8 wkts)	147

POONA PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY TECHNICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE match was played on Saturday in Poona between the Poona Parsee Gymkhana and the Bombay Technical College Gymkhana. The Parsee Gymkhana Captain won the toss, and sent in the Technical Team first who closed their innings for 104. M. F. Mulla scoring 31, Pavri 18, P. B. Lam 24 and Masani 8, Master taking 6 wickets for 24 runs and Marker 4 for 24. Then the Parsee Gymkhana went in, and finished for only 37 runs, 11 being the highest score of Master, Mehta and Antia making 6 each. From the Technical Team P. B. Lam took 8 wickets for 13 runs, and Pavri 2 for 19 runs.

THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions collected for the J. N. Tata Memorial Fund :—His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay Rs 250, Mr Jamnadhas Soniram, Rs 1,000, Rai Bahadur Bahadur Framjee Commissariatwala, Rs 500 Mr Bazonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, Rs 500, Bai Avabai Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs 500, Mr Toolseydas Ramjee, Rs 250, Mrs Framjee R Wadia, daughter of the late Cursetji Jehangir Tarachand, Rs 201, Mr Khursedjee Sorabjee Framjee, Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee, Bai Hamabai Framjee Dinsha Petit and Messrs Sorabjee Framjee Guzdar and Sons "D C T," each Rs 200, Messrs Batliwala and Karani Rs 150, Messrs R D Sethna Rs 150 Messrs Buchraj, 125, Messrs Burjorji Pestonjee Reporter, Rs 100 Bai Ratanbai Cursetjee Tarachand, Rs 101, Messrs Jacob E Sassoon, Messrs Hormusjee Belgaumwala, Messrs. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Messrs Hormusjee Pestonjee Billimoria "P Q T," Mr Jeevaji D Ghanil R 100 Messrs Cowasjee Dinsha and Sons Messrs F R Wadia each Rs 100, 9 Messrs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala and Sadooram Toolaram each Rs 51, Messrs S D Chapgar, Nasarvanjee Jeevanji Readymoney, Messrs Bomanjee Jijibhoy and Sons, Messrs Nowrojee Cowasjee Pawri, Messrs Sorab Bazonjee Mehta Messrs F Garside, Messrs Kavasji K Mehta, Messrs Hormasjee Sorabjee, Messrs J M Patel Messrs P H Dastur, "C M C," Dr A P Cama, Mr Tapidas D Shaugvi, Messrs Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, Dewan Bahadur R V Dhanmaskar, Mr Bomanshaw J Billimoria, each Rs 50, Mrs Rastam K R Cama, Messrs Nowroji Maneckjee Sett Messrs Sorabjee Manekjee Mehta, Messrs. V Shanmoogam each Rs 30, Messrs Dady Nusservanji Dady, Messrs Dinshaw D Curranee Messrs N P Talati, Messrs K M Saklatvala, Messrs. Krishnarao Phatuck, the Hon Mr B K Bose, Rao Bahadur Bhargava Row, Mr Shridhur Trimbuck Deshmook, Mr P H Patuck, "P T" Messrs Phiroze J Billimoria, Messrs Hormasji J Billimoria each Rs 25, Messrs Khilallaram Ramnath, Messrs Balmukund Bhaniram, Rai Bahadur R S Joshi, each Rs 21, Messrs P S Kotwal and Messrs Nusservanji Manekjee Mullan each Rs 20 Messrs D K Kamdin, Messrs P F Gimi, Messrs B H Chawalla Messrs R A Batliwalla, each Rs 15, Messrs Bhoosurdas Govindram, and Messrs Bunsidhur Bazar each Rs 11 Messrs Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Mrs. S B Gokhale, Pleader, Hoshangabad, Messrs Sepoy Sorabjee Kotwal, Messrs Nusservanji Bomanjee Talati, Messrs Cowasjs Byramji Hathiram, Messrs Hormasji Meherwanji Wazifdar, "Two Friends," Mr D B V Rutnam, Mr. Do sabhoy Dadabhoy Edulji Allbless each Rs 10. Sums below Rs 10, Rs 132, total Rs 7,207. Amount previously acknowledged Rs 14,572-8, Total Rs 21,779-8.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Assam, Bengal, and East of Central India. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. Toungoo reports 10 1-4 inches of rain, Patna 4 1-3 inches, Chittagong, and Cherrapoonjee 4 inches, Bahraish 3 1-2 inches, Texpur 3 inches, Bogra 2 1-2 inches, Diamond Island, Mymensing and Darjeeling 2 inches, Dinajpur and Purnea, Hazaribagh and Satna 1 1-2 inches. The monsoon to-day has withdrawn from the Punjab almost entirely and from Rajputana partially. Temperatures are unusually high in both areas. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast and in Assam and nearly general rain in Bengal. Local rain is likely in the interior of Burma, Behar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, East of Central India and on the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Dogfred, Captain M. Milberg which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, reports having experienced strong monsoon in the Bay and calm variable winds on the Indian Coast. The Anchor Line steamer Australia, Captain R. Tait, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening from Liverpool, met with strong monsoon at 13° N. and 52° E. to 15° N. and 60° E. thence moderate to Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Moolan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Food-grains doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton being resown.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Showery.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 62	23 21	27 55	22 63
Monday 7th, August	0 17	0 5	0 11	0 15
Total	24 79	23 26	27 66	22 78
Total fall to 7th, Aug '04	23 51	25 84	25 57	18 67
Total fall to 7th, Aug '03	60 32	53 59	56 23	

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	6th Aug. and 7th Aug. Inch.	Cents.
From 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jask	29·529	ESE	11	95·5	83·2	81	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden 1st	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lahore	29·410	W	3	96·4	80·3	53	.....	3·90	— 5·33
Sirsa	29·491	SW	4	100·8	86·1	52	.....	2·70	— 4·13
Delhi	29·491	W	7	100·7	86·2	56	.....	6·28	— 8·76
Agra	29·488	SW	8	96·0	83·1	55	.....	6·02	— 10·0
Cawnpore	29·52	SW	5	87·2	78·7	80	0·02	8·50	— 9·19
Allahabad	29·5 8	WSW	9	85·1	77·1	85	0·18	13·15	— 7·97
Jhansi	29·5 5	SW	5	89·2	76·7	83	0·03	7·27	— 14·22
Jacobabad	29·45	ESE	6	106·9	81·7	73	.....	0·46	— 1·27
Karachi	29·49	W	4	96·5	79·2	73	.....	0·13	— 4·67
Joypore	29·05	W	11	102·2	81·6	64	.....	0·77	— 12·72
Ajmere	29·63	W	15	96·9	80·0	41	.....	2·05	— 10·54
Deesa	29·68	SSW	4	97·1	76·0	78	.....	17·97	+ 3·10
Ahmedabad	29·69	SW	5	94·2	77·6	76	.....	33·22	+ 16·10
Bhuj	29·57	WSW	21	88·3	78·0	74	.....	4·76	— 5·3
Jamnagar	29·63	WSW	24	90·5	79·2	71	.....	0·13	— 4·67
Dwarka	29·69	SW	20	84·9	79·3	8	.....	2·18	....
Rajkot	29·70	WSW	15	89·9	75·7	78	.....	14·89	— 1·92
Bhavnagar Para.	29·72	SW	13	93·6	78·5	76	.....	10·10	+ 0·19
Veraval	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neemuch	29·979	WSW	17	90·0	74·2	77	.....	4·48	— 1·61
Indore	29·713	W	9	92·6	74·1	86	0·06	21·73	+ 4·27
Saugor	29·23	W	1	85·4	73·6	90	0·95	8·11	— 15·76
Jubbulpore	29·89	WSW	6	79·2	74·1	9	0·56	23·32	— 11·20
Hoshangabad	29·767	SW	4	87·2	74·7	1	0·13	2·31	— 4·71
Khandwa	29·717	C	4	84·4	74·1	8	0·05	19·5	+ 3·05
Raipur	29·654	SW	11	87·1	75·1	91	.....	21·41	— 6·02
Nagpur	29·690	W	8	84·8	73·1	82	0·05	23·35	— 3·05
Amraoti	29·72	WSW	7	86·1	74·0	8	.....	11·20	— 6·52
Akola	29·740	WNW	11	90·5	75·4	....	.....	10·22	— 6·45
Surat	29·734	W	21	86·2	78·0	2	0·18	47·26	— 11·05
Malegaon	29·74	W	19	85·4	72·0	72	.....	6·77	— 5·21
Bombay	29·782	WSW	15	85·5	78·4	85	0·1	22·70	— 26·64
Poona	29·801	W	14	81·9	69·4	81	0·68	17·75	+ 4·97
Ahmednagar	29·78	WSW	11	85·4	69·	75	0·03	6·96	— 1·73
Aurangabad	29·761	SW	18	84·8	72·6	84	0·07	8·68	....
Sholapur	29·811	WSW	8	91·4	71·6	76	....	6·27	— 3·09
Ratnagiri	29·824	WSW	11	84·6	76·4	87	0·22	30·95	— 5·91
Bijapur	29·829	I	1	90·4	69·2	7	0·08	2·42	— 3·62
Belgaum	29·854	WNW	17	79·3	68·3	97	0·60	17,12	— 9·87
Mormugoa	29·819	SSE	8	83·6	73·0	90	0·46	40·10	— 14·99
Karwar	29·875	WSW	5	80·6	75·6	85	0·95	53·63	— 26·53
Mangalore	29·90	E	4	81·9	72·2	87	0·66	87·22	+ 9·63
Calicut	29·8·2	Calm	..	84·2	73·7	90	.....	64·9	— 8·46
Cochin	29·105	SE	..	87·3	75·2	76	0·01	40·21	— 13·21
Bangalore	29·886	WSW	11	87·3	68·3	....	.....	4·79	— 3·18
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·905	W	9	88·8	71·7	8	0·03	5·6	— 7·91
Masulipatam	29·759	WNW	10	93·1	79·1	81	.....	7·71	— 4·00
Bellary	29·821	W	1	94·1	74·7	68	.....	4·10	+ 0·40
Cuddapa	29·824	WNW	6	94·7	74·3	80	1·20	7·51	— 0·75
Madras	29·815	WSW	8	87·0	79·5	75	.....	3,58	— 2·81
Coimbatore	29·871	SW	11	85·4	72·1	82	.....	2·11	— 0·95
Trichinopoly	29·837	Calm	6	91·1	76·8	7	...	1·8	— 1·49
Nagapatam	29·821	..	10	95·8	79·0	72	....	1·59	— 2·46
Colombo	29·9·3	SW	9	85·	79·5	79	....	5·6	— 8·27

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. H.=0·00 (19·62) ; G. T. H.=0·05 (28·82) ; St. G. H.=0·11 (27·67) ; C. P.=0·15 (2·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Saugor and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is yet in large excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Mormugao

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE discussion in the House on Vote 8 would hardly call for remark were it not for the statements of Mr. Lee and Mr. Pretyman on the subject of dockyard salvage plant and the recent exercises in the Channel respectively. The question of the provision of salvage plant, in relation especially to the loss of submarines, naturally depends as Mr. Lee pointed out, on two considerations. First, whether there would be any material increase in the chance of saving life; and secondly, whether any economy would result. As we have already said in these columns it is hardly likely that the provision of special plant or a special naval salvage corps would be economical or efficient, because there could not possibly be sufficient employment for either to give the necessary experience. The real question is, therefore, whether this extra expense could be justified by an increased chance of saving life. Seeing that these accidents if they occur, will not necessarily take place near a dockyard, there is no reason to anticipate that the provision of special plant would materially assist in saving life. And certainly neither in the case of A 1 at Spithead or A 8 at Plymouth would it have been possible to get the most efficient salvage plant from the dockyard and raise the vessel in time to have saved the crews of the boats. Mr. Pretyman, in referring to the recent exercises in which nearly 200 vessels were engaged, pointed out that there had not been a single casualty or a single breakdown. Moreover, the preparations of these ships for the exercises passed without any notice because, in reality, there was no extra preparation to be made. The ships were in such a state of preparedness that they were able to leave port without any sign of unwonted activity such as would have attracted attention. This is, in itself, marvellous testimony to the value of the new arrangements. The absence of all defects is, if possible, a still more satisfactory feature of the week's work, and this is directly due, to the fact that all the men in the ships were already acquainted and had had experience with the machinery. The fact that these vessels were quietly collected, underwent their exercises without a defect, and then dispersed, demonstrates in the clearest possible manner the readiness for war of the reserve fighting force of the Navy.

The Implacable has always been considered a fortunate ship and in the course of her active service has been singularly free from serious accidents. This record was unfortunately marred on Wednesday last, when in steaming out of Gibraltar Harbour to meet the rest of the Mediterranean Fleet on its return from Barcelona, the main steam pipe burst with the result that two men were killed outright, and seven were dangerously hurt, of whom three subsequently succumbed to their injuries. At the time of writing we have no particulars as to the cause of the accident. The heavy death-roll seems to indicate that the explosion was one of considerable severity, and the sympathy of the nation will go with that of King Edward, who with his customary promptitude has put on record his condolences with those bereaved by this occurrence.

Twenty-three more non-effective vessels lately on the active list of the Royal Navy disposed of by auction have been and fetched in all over £75,000. The highest sum given for any one vessel was £10 000 for the Orlando, an early armoured cruiser which, it will be remembered, was on the China Station at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and from which a detachment of blue jackets and marines was landed for service with Sir Edward Seymour's relief column. More recently she has been employed in the training service. The Irish and the Hector came second and third on the list, and fetched £8,000 and £7,950, respectively. Other vessels included in the sale were two of the gunboats built for service on the Australian Station, and given specially appropriate names in view of their intended sphere of action. These are the Boomerang and Karrakatta, which served for many years in Australasian waters, and were only recently withdrawn in consequence of the redistribution of the British fleets and squadrons. The old yacht Enchantress was also sold, fetching £2,675, and was one of the few vessels offered unconditionally. The majority of the vessels, as on previous occasions, were sold subject to the agreement that they should not be taken outside English territorial waters, and that they should be broken up within twelve months.

Only two of the vessels sold possess any real historical interest, the old Lion, lately training ship at Devonport, and the "Pitt" (ex Camperdown), lately a coal hulk. The old Lion which has been part of the Implacable training establishment since 1878, was built in the forties of the last century at a period when some of the finest wooden warships ever designed were being built and few finer men-of-war have been seen afloat than the vessel which bore the same name as the famous vessel in which Sir Andrew Barton made his great fight against Lord Thomas Howard in 1511. The figurehead of the old Plymouth training-ship was a golden lion of colossal proportions open-jawed and rampant, one of the finest pieces of woodwork now left in existence. Curiously enough, it is mainly for the same reason that the Pitt is interesting, except that it is her stern galleries, and not her figurehead that are remarkable for their beauty. The sum given for the Pitt was £3 55C, and it would be well worth the purchaser's while to endeavour to find someone to buy the stern of the vessel intact with a view to having it erected somewhere as a model. Even in the days when master carvers devoted their lives to elaborate and beautiful woodwork in warships, there was nothing that could surpass the stern carvings of the Pitt. It is to be hoped that they have not been irretrievably damaged during the period she has performed the duties of a coal hulk.

The revolver is to all intents and purposes to disappear from our Army as a Service weapon. This has now been settled. South Africa has decided against it and though South African verdicts have not in all cases stood the test of reconsideration, it may be reasonably supposed that in this case the authorities have acted on weighty evidence. During the Boer War the Webley revolver was carried by all drivers of the Royal Field Artillery drivers of transport, farriers and staff-sergeants. It was found, however, to be an encumbrance, nothing more. Most men into whose hands it was put had no knowledge what ever of its use, and those who had had few opportunities of bringing it into requisition. In the case of the drivers of the Royal Artillery the revolver soon came to be viewed in the light of a nuisance, and it is on record that after a few weeks it was relegated to the security of the baggage wagons, where it remained until the fighting was over and it had to be accounted for. So far as small wars against savages are concerned, the revolver undoubtedly has a value as a weapon of defence. When, as in the case of the Boers, the enemy is careful to keep himself well out of reach even of musketry fire, a revolver comes to be little more than a heavy, expensive and useless toy. On these grounds it is to disappear, its place being taken for practical purposes by a light carbine, which has already been submitted and is now under experiment. Farriers and shoeing-smiths may still have the revolver issued to them not as a fighting weapon, though, but simply for killing horses and cattle.

Is it not about time that the War Office took steps to reappoint adjutantes to corps of Volunteer Engineers? All adjutants were withdrawn on the outbreak of the war, on the plea that the Corps of Royal Engineers was so under-officered that it was impossible for it to spare so many men for extra regimental duty. But that was over five years ago. By this time the deficiency has surely been made good. It is not denied that the Volunteer Engineers proved a most valuable auxiliary during the war sending contingents of well-trained men to take their place in the ranks. It cannot, however, be good for the Volunteer Engineer units spread throughout the kingdom to be deprived year after year of the services of a professional adjutant. The Engineers' is the branch of the Auxiliary Forces of all others which ought to be well looked after as it is the one which in an emergency might be expected to furnish any number of men required—men, trained to a trade in which they have become skilled. It does seem the falsest policy to single out this particular branch for neglect. One only has to turn to the records of the 1st Sussex R. E. (Volunteers) to see what a good adjutant can do for a Volunteer corps. The name of Major C. de M. Franklyn will long be remembered for the work he did at Eastbourne, 1895-99. Yet at the present moment there are but two Volunteer Engineer units which have the advantage of the services of a Regular adjutant. It is certainly an extraordinary method of conducting affairs. It may be in strict accordance with the ideas of the new men who now preside over the War Office, but it is very unpractical and exceedingly unbusinesslike.

In future no officer is to be considered eligible for employment as Assistant Military Secretary or Aide-de-Camp until he has completed four years' service. This rule cannot fail to receive the general approval of the Service. Apart from the fact of its being undesirable to employ on the staff young officers who ought to be acquiring a knowledge of their duties with the units to which they belong it cannot fail to have a bad effect upon other young officers when they find one or two men with friends unduly favoured—frequently at their expense so far as regimental duty is concerned. There are many rules laid down in these times of change and upheaval which are doomed to be set aside in the exigencies of the Service. This one will, we trust, be rigidly enforced in all cases, for it is essentially a sound and sensible provision to which no exception can be taken.

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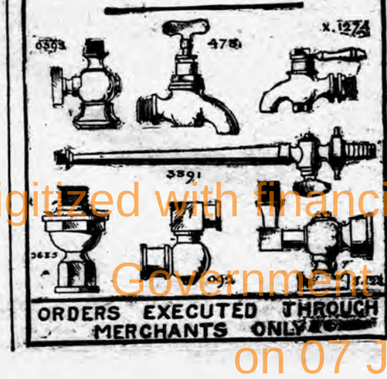
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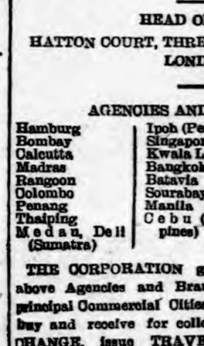
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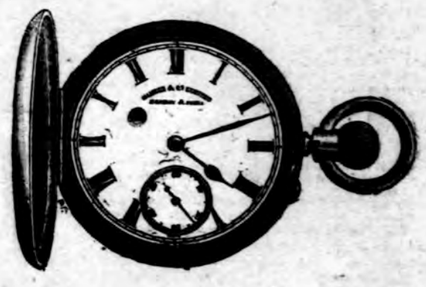

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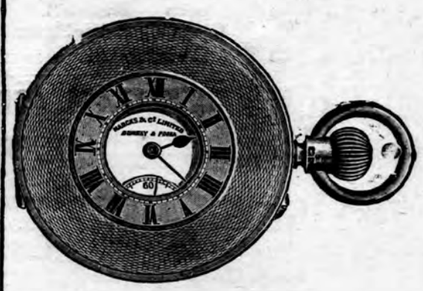

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